B.C. Police Commission Annual Report 1984/85

Review of the Year

●

Crimes in British Columbia

●

Police Academy

●

Citizen Complaints

●

Municipal Police Boards

Province of
British Columbia

OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Ministry of
Attorney General

Parliament Buildings
Victoria
British Columbia
V8V 1X4

The Honourable Robert Gordon Rogers,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The Annual Report of the British Columbia Police Commission for the period April 1, 1984 to March 31, 1985 is respectfully submitted.

BRIAN R.D. SMITH
Attorney General

British Columbia Cataloguing in Publication Data

British Columbia Police Commission.
Annual report. — 1980; 1981/82–

Report year ends Mar. 31, 1981/82–
Report for 1981/82 covers Jan. 1, 1981 to Mar. 31, 1982.
Continues: British Columbia Police Commission.
Bulletin. ISSN 0380–1063
ISSN 0710–6599 = Annual report — British Columbia Police Commission.

1. British Columbia Police Commission — Periodicals.
2. Police — British Columbia — Periodicals.

HV7642.B7B74 354.711'0074

Clerk Legislative Assembly
RECEIVED
JUN 16 1986
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BRIAN R.D. SMITH
Attorney General

Office of the Attorney General
September 1985

The Honourable R.D. Smith, Q.C.
Attorney General of British Columbia
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.

DEAR MR. SMITH:

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report of the British Columbia Police Commission for the fiscal year 1984/85 pursuant to the provisions of Section 10 of the Police Act, S.B.C. 1974, chapter 64.

Yours truly,

MALCOLM A. MATHESON
Chairman
British Columbia
Police Commission

September 1985

(604) 660-2385

BRITISH COLUMBIA POLICE COMMISSION
405, 815 Hornby Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2E6

1984/85 ANNUAL REPORT
BULLETIN NUMBER TWELVE

SEPTEMBER 1985

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REVIEW OF THE YEAR

Crime and other offence trends in B.C.

The 'levelling-off' of crime rates per capita continued in 1984. In 1983 the overall crime rate dropped almost 2% compared to 1982, and in 1984 the rate dropped an additional 1% over the 1983 figure. The further decrease in 1984 appears to be accounted for mainly by a noticeable decrease (4.1%) in the 'other crimes' category (a miscellaneous group including wilful damage, disturbing the peace, carrying an offensive weapon, etc.). The property crime rate remained about the same as the previous year and the crimes against the person rate increased 4.4% in 1984 over 1983 reversing, to some extent, the decrease in this category noted in 1983.

The pattern showing increases in the crimes-against-the-person rate and marginal decreases in the rates for other crime categories is consistent with trends elsewhere on the continent. Statistics Canada reported an increase of 3.2% in the "violent crimes" rate in 1984 while the total property crime rate was down 19.9%; in the United States an increase of 1% in the violent crime rate was reported along with a modest decrease in the rate for other serious crimes.

It should be noted that although the rates per capita have levelled off or slightly decreased in B.C. in the last two years, the total volume of crimes has remained fairly constant or, in some categories, has slightly increased. The volume of crimes against the person increased 6% in 1984 and crimes against property increased 1.3%, while the total crime volume rose marginally (0.6%). Since police staff strength has not appreciably changed, the criminal 'caseload' of the police has remained about the same since 1982.

The province of British Columbia continues to have the highest, or nearly the highest, crime rates in all of the major categories of crime among all the provinces (excluding the Territories). B.C. municipalities also tend to have the highest rates in each population category. Vancouver, for example, continues to have the highest rates for both property crimes and violent crimes, with rates 81% and 95%, respectively, above the average for cities with a population of 250,000 or more. Surrey Municipality ranks, in its population category, second for crimes of violence, third for property crimes and first for total volume of crimes; and Victoria and New Westminster both

rank either first or second in all crime categories among municipalities in their respective population groups.

With reference to persons charged with crimes, there was a small decrease (2.1%) in the number of adults charged and an appreciable decrease in the number of juveniles charged (13.8%). There was a marked increase, however, in the number of juveniles treated informally (21%). The total number of juveniles either charged or treated informally remained about the same as the previous year (a decrease of 0.3%).

The volume of federal drug offences decreased 6.9% in 1984 compared to the previous year. The change appears to be mainly due to the decrease (4.8%) in possession of cannabis (which accounted for about 72% of all drug offences in 1984). Heroin offences of all types also decreased 37% but cocaine offences increased 28%, particularly possession of cocaine, which rose 43%.

Again this year, the report gives considerable attention to the traffic law enforcement work of the police. Criminal Code traffic offences continued to drop in 1984 over the previous year (8.1%), contributing to a total decrease of 22.8% since the high of 1981. Serious Provincial Statute traffic offences also decreased marginally (1%), as did the total volume of traffic offences (1.1%) in 1984.

We should note again this year that while offence rates and persons charged rates give some indication of the work of the police, they are not necessarily good measures of the actual amount of law-breaking in our society. Last year we noted that American surveys had shown that of 41,000,000 crime victimizations only 12,000,000 crimes were reported to the police - about 30%. A similar situation was shown to be true in this country by the data released by the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada, concerning victimization in Canada. The data for Vancouver (the city surveyed in this province) shows that police reported crime statistics represented 22.1% of the sexual assaults actually suffered by victims, 19.4% of the robberies, 11.1% assaults, 45.1% of residential burglaries, 22.9% of personal or household thefts and 55.8% of motor vehicle thefts.

Staff changes

There were several changes in personnel in the 1984/85 fiscal year: Ms. Anna Terrana, Administrative Assistant, left the Commission after almost 10 years service. Ms. Terrana was the longest serving employee of the Commission having been a member of the staff since the establishment of the Commission in 1974, and had been instrumental in the recruiting and organization of the office staff.

Ms. Mary Saunders, barrister and solicitor, accepted the position of Commissioner on a part-time basis January 1st, 1985 for a period of one year. As a director of the Justice Institute of British Columbia, Ms. Saunders is very familiar with issues of concern to the police community. She will focus her attention on working with police boards, police chiefs and police associations.

Inspector R.E. O'Connor left on 1st May, 1984 to take the position of Operation Support Officer with the Surrey Detachment of the RCMP. He was replaced by Inspector M.F. O'Rielly who joined the Commission for a two-year secondment from his previous position as Officer in Charge, Internal Investigations, "E" Division Headquarters of the RCMP.

Ms. Shelley Thompson joined the Victoria Office as a Clerk-Stenographer November 13th, 1984, having transferred from Finance and Administration, Ministry of Attorney General.

JUSTICE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
POLICE ACADEMY

A decade has elapsed since the formation of the original municipal police training college in mobile trailers behind the Seaforth Armoury, Vancouver. From that modest beginning a unique Police Academy has evolved within the Justice Institute, whose provincially mandated standards require newly appointed police officers to complete five distinct phases of training, spanning the first three years of service. Beyond that point a wide range of technical and specialist training and educational options are provided at intervals throughout their entire service career.

While the principal purpose of the Academy remains the provision of recruit and in-service training programs, the past year was particularly significant not only in terms of career development initiatives aimed at assisting police departments with their administration and management of personnel, but also at motivating greater individual police officer responsibility for their own personal growth and educational development. These programs are described in this report.

As more and more college and university educated people are attracted to policing, training programs and educational programs are changing at the Academy in order to better serve, stimulate and encourage the perception and goal of the police officer as a thoughtful, autonomous and highly discretionary individual. In order to meet this challenge, Ingrid Pipke, an adult educational specialist has been retained to evaluate existing programs, conduct needs analysis, and undertake future course development.

In terms of tangible productivity, there was an increase of 2,387 student training days over 1983/84, total of 12,014, bringing this year's figure to 14,401.

Peace Officers Basic and General Training Program

Advance planning by Vancouver City Police and Ports Canada Police for Expo' 86 influenced the volume of recruit training and assessment centre screening during the past year and brought back a youthful zest and vitality that lay dormant during the initial onset of economic restraint. At one point last fall, there were 103 constables at the Academy engaged in various phases of this program, while a further 149 officers were attending Advanced courses.

Throughout the year 147 constables successfully completed Block V, the final phase of the three year program and thus attained full certification in accordance with the provisions of the Police Act. In addition to municipal police personnel seven Ports Canada Police were trained at the Academy.

Typically, on entry to the Academy at this time, the average recruit is twenty-five years of age, has at least two years of post secondary education, a good base of life and work experience, and in many instances is bilingual. Currently there are two young lawyers who have opted for police careers, while the range of languages spoken include Italian, Ukrainian, Russian, Spanish, Cantonese, German and French. The make-up of recruit classes in training is indicative of the emphasis by municipal police services on mature, well educated candidates so essential to the success of contemporary policing.

Doug Farenholtz, Physical Education Co-ordinator for the Justice Institute has embarked on research necessary to establish appropriate job related physical fitness standards for entry to the police service. The results of this research will provide the basis for a review and possible revision of existing physical fitness programs.

Advanced Training Program

Fifty courses, seminars, workshops were conducted throughout the year for the benefit of in-service police personnel. In addition, this section facilitated the attendance of 114 candidates on senior management and specialist courses at the Canadian Police College, Ottawa and 53 candidates who received technical and specialist training at the RCMP Fairmont Academy, Vancouver.

Due to the Pope's visit and in preparation for visiting dignitaries associated with Expo 86, special emphasis was placed on surveillance skill courses, explosive recognition training, VIP security, major event and hostage negotiators programs. A marked increase in the number of police officers and shooting incidents throughout Canada aroused considerable concern regarding officer survival training. Responding to that concern, a series of two-day seminars was conducted and are scheduled for the remainder of 1985.

Recognizing the need to provide an opportunity for police officers to take initiative and responsibility for their own professional development beyond those courses provided on an in-service basis, the Academy embarked on an evening program consisting of twelve sessions of three hours duration based on a nominal tuition fee. The first two courses, "Canadian Judicial

Process" and "Presentation and Instructional Skills", were reasonably well attended and are recognized for credit within the Police Advanced Certificate of Education.

From a revenue generating perspective, the Academy responded to requests for training from Ports Canada Police, Immigration Canada, Railway Police, Conservation Officers and various private security companies, providing seats on existing courses and specially designed training programs.

Research, Development and Assessment

Despite an extremely demanding Assessment Centre program both at the entry level as well as for promotion purposes, the staff of this section found time to complete, for the B. C. Police Commission, the Performance Appraisal System for junior supervisory ranks and link the process with two other new projects aimed at the delivery of education to meet identified personal growth requirements.

The Performance Appraisal System is based on a set of Performance Standards which were generated through a series of workshops made up of operational police personnel. This system fulfils two functions, firstly it provides for an annual developmental appraisal aimed at identifying strengths and weaknesses, while the second type of appraisal is completed when the member is a candidate for promotion. Both types of appraisal are based on objective observations of behaviour.

For those police officers seeking to enhance their professional knowledge and ability, a Career Development Centre will soon be available through the Academy utilizing the assessment centre concept. Initial exercises are designed to assess the strengths and weaknesses of candidates aspiring to the role of first level supervisor, and will elicit behaviour in those dimensions deemed critical to successful performance at that level. The method of assessment used will be both peer and self-appraisal involving written and situation testing together with video monitoring. In order to effectively perform peer assessment, candidates will receive formal assessor training, which in itself is a valuable asset when it comes to everyday observation of behaviour in the work place.

At the conclusion of this week long centre, candidates will not only receive a summary of their performance identifying strengths and weaknesses, but will be provided with a suggested program of training and education aimed at upgrading any deficiencies.

In order to act on career development recommendations from the Career Development Centre and Performance Appraisal system, an officer needs to know where to enrol and what program to enter. Working in conjunction with municipal and RCMP training officers and representatives from colleges and universities, the Academy has established the Police Education Standards Advisory Committee (PESAC). The principal objective of this committee is to develop and maintain a course calendar containing those post secondary courses deemed most appropriate for police study, and to establish a network of educational counsellors at all institutes of higher learning who are familiar with the specific educational needs of the police and are available for referral purposes.

For many years police training in Canada had to rely heavily on foreign films, especially from the United States to support lecture material. Recently major police forces and training establishments in this country have produced an excellent selection of audio visual aids to training based on the Canadian approach to dealing with police topics. The Academy has volunteered to act as the central cataloguing agent for these film/video productions in order to encourage and facilitate the widest possible distribution.

Reserve/Auxiliary Training

Training manuals were completed and professionally printed. Eleven hundred manuals were distributed throughout the province in an effort to provide these valuable volunteers with the training material necessary to perform effectively in the field.

STATISTICS

This section provides a selection of offence data and other statistics related to the work of the police in the province. (See Appendix A-1 for an alphabetical list of the definitions of most of the terms used in this section and other explanatory notes.)

In the 1983/84 report, this section was extended considerably beyond that of previous years. This year, relying more heavily on computer data, a similar volume of data is presented but, due to reductions in the staff of the Commission, it was necessary to make a number of changes. The changes are indicated below along with comments where appropriate.

No attempt is made in this section to interpret the data (some general observations are made in the Review of the Year section). Again, it should be mentioned that while offence and persons-charged data give an indication of one aspect of the work of the police, they do not necessarily provide a good measure of the actual number of offences occurring in our society. The volume of crimes-with-victims depends largely on the rate at which the offences are reported, and the volume of many other offences depends a great deal on the resources and the enforcement policies of the police (e.g. drug offences and traffic offences). Reporting rates and enforcement policies vary somewhat over time and from place to place.

a) All Offences

The volume of offences in 1984 in all major categories and the percent change over the previous year are given in Table A-1 in terms of police agency. The same data for municipalities are provided in Appendix A-2. In this report the same data in the form of offence rates per capita are also given in Table A-2 for the major police agencies and in Appendix A-3 for each municipality. Figure A-1 shows the offence rate trends for the province as a whole since 1977; the raw data are provided in Appendix A-4.

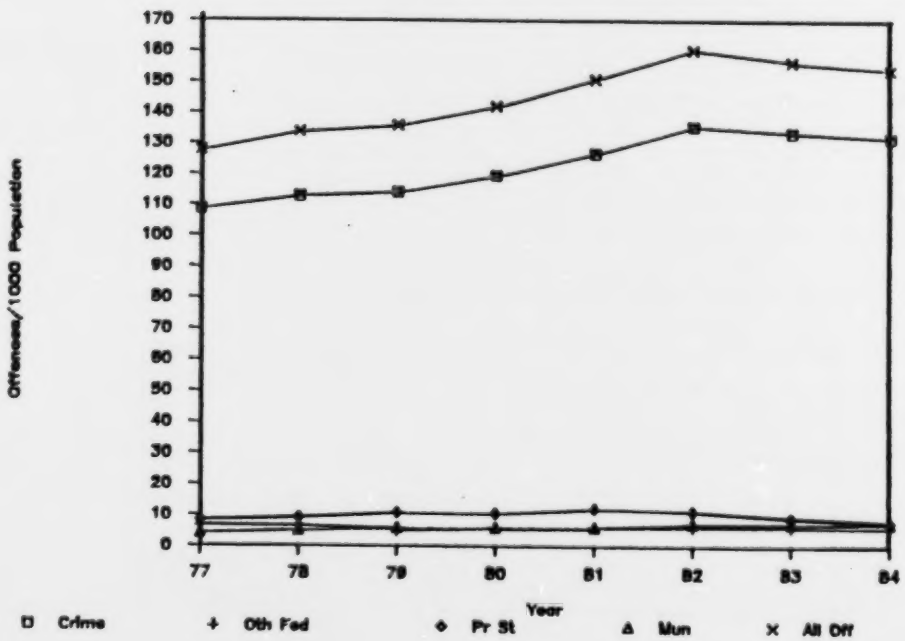
Table A-1. All offences in 1984 and percent change over 1983.

Agency	Crime		Federal Drugs		Other Federal		Provincial Statutes		Municipal By-Laws		Total	
	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change
Independent Mun.	124,240	2.5	2,838	2.4	804	-7.7	2,123	-0.6	5,793	13.4	135,818	2.8
RCMP Municipal	194,920	0.9	6,368	-11.2	1,719	17.3	12,945	-14.2	15,411	6.1	231,363	-0.1
RCMP Rural	59,116	-4.6	2,594	-3.2	2,971	14.9	8,311	-9.6	1,372	11.5	74,364	-4.3
Other Agencies	738	39.8	11	0.0	41	-19.6	52	30.0	16	1500.0	858	36.0
All Agencies	379,014	0.6	11,831	-6.9	5,535	11.3	23,431	-11.5	22,592	8.2	442,403	0.1

Table A-2. Offences per thousand population in 1984 and percent change over 1983.

Agency	Crimes #	Crimes % change	Federal Drugs #	Federal Drugs % change	Other Federal #	Other Federal % change	Provincial Statutes #	Provincial Statutes % change	Municipal By-Laws #	Municipal By-Laws % change	Total #	Total % change
Independent Mun.	148.5	1.5	3.4	1.4	1.0	-8.6	2.5	-1.6	6.9	11.9	162.3	1.8
RCMP Municipal	139.1	-1.2	4.5	-13.1	1.2	14.8	9.2	-16.0	11.0	3.9	165.2	-2.1
RCMP Rural	94.1	-5.5	4.1	-6.2	4.7	13.7	13.2	-10.6	2.2	10.5	118.4	-5.3
All Agencies	132.2	-1.0	4.1	-8.3	1.9	9.6	8.2	-12.8	7.9	6.5	154.4	-1.4

Figure A-1. Offence Rate Trends (1977–1984)



b) Crimes

In the 1982/83 report, crime data were given in terms of six regions of the province. Such an analysis was not feasible this year. The data are presented, as in sub-section a) above, only in terms of type of police agency in Table B-1 and for each municipality in Appendix B-1. The corresponding rates per capita, however, are also given this year in Table B-2 and Appendix B-2. Crime rate trends for the province are shown in Figure B-1, with the raw data provided in Appendix B-3. The volume of selected criminal offences and percent change over 1984 are given in Table B-3.

Table B-1. Crimes in 1984 and percent change over 1983

Agency	Against Persons No.	Against Persons % change	Against Property No.	Against Property % change	Other No.	Other % change	Total No.	Total % change
Independent Mun.	10,615	-1.0	85,018	4.0	28,607	-0.7	124,240	2.5
RCMP Municipal	14,944	10.7	123,823	0.9	56,153	-1.3	194,920	0.9
RCMP Rural	5,787	8.3	34,894	-4.1	18,435	-8.7	59,116	-4.6
Other Agencies	30	-9.1	530	46.8	178	32.8	738	39.8
All Agencies	31,376	6.0	244,265	1.3	103,373	-2.6	379,014	0.6

Table B-2. Crimes per thousand population in 1984 and percent change over 1983.

Agency	Against Persons No.	Against Persons % change	Against Property No.	Against Property % change	Other No.	Other % change	Total No.	Total % change
Independent Mun.	12.7	-1.9	101.6	3.0	34.2	-1.7	148.5	1.5
RCMP Municipal	10.7	8.4	88.4	-1.2	40.1	-3.6	139.1	-1.2
RCMP Rural	9.2	7.2	55.5	-5.1	29.3	-9.7	94.1	-5.5
All Agencies	10.9	4.4	85.2	-0.3	36.1	-4.1	132.2	-1.0

Figure B-1. Crime Rate Trends (1977–1984)

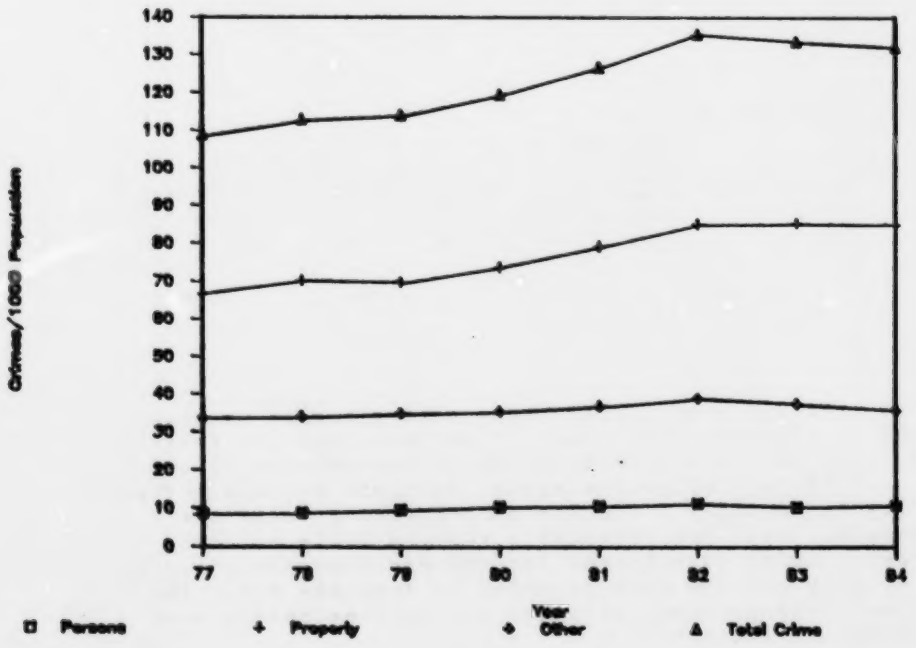


Table B-3. Specific crimes in British Columbia in 1984 and percent change over 1983.

Crime	No.	% Change
Total Homicide	110	0.0
Total Attempted Murder	106	-6.2
Total Sexual Assault	2782	26.8
Total Non Sexual Assault	24518	6.1
Total Robbery	3243	-6.5
Total Break & Enter	60782	1.4
Total Motor Vehicle Theft	11025	-0.3
Total Theft over $200	58682	8.6
Total Theft under $200	94540	-2.1
Total Fraud	15922	-1.1
Total Offensive Weapon	2348	-7.2
Possession of Stolen Property	3314	-5.6

Comparative crime rates. Table B-4 shows how British Columbia's municipal crime rates, in the major crime categories, rank among those for all other Canadian municipalities in the same population categories. The ranks of the crime rates for the province among the other provinces (excluding the Yukon and the North West Territories) are also given. The Table also expresses the municipal rates as percentages of the overall rate for each population category, and the provincial rate as a percentage of the national rate.

Persons charged. The volumes of adults charged with crimes and of juveniles charged or treated informally in 1984, along with percent change over the 1983 figures, are given in Table B-5.

Persons charged rate trends. Figure B-2 shows trends since 1977 for the number of adults charged and juveniles charged or treated informally in terms of the respective adult (age 17 and over) and juvenile (age 16 and under) populations in the province. The supporting data are given in Appendices B-4, B-5 and B-6. Persons charged rate trends are not given for crime-index offences this year.

Table B-4. Relative position in Canada of B.C. provincial and municipal crime rates: rank and percent of overall rates.

Population Base	Crime Category: Property Crime Rank	Property Crime %	Crime of Violence Rank	Crime of Violence %	All Crimes Rank	All Crimes %
Province of B.C.[1]	1	132	1	153	1	139
Municipalities:[2]						
Pop. 250,000 and over						
Vancouver	1	101	1	195	1	178
Pop. 100,000 - 249,999						
Surrey	3	118	2	125	1	124
Burnaby	4	115	-	-	2	121
Pop. 30,000 - 99,999[3]						
Victoria	1	218	1	253	1	219
Coquitlam	3	142	2	183	2	162
Prince George	5	129	4	161	5	136
Kelowna	4	138	-	-	6	134
Pop. 25,000 - 49,999[3]						
New Westminster	1	228	1	297	2	232
Maple Ridge	3	155	-	-	2	158

1 Rank indicates the relative position of B.C. among other Canadian provinces, excluding the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Percent means the B.C. rate expressed as a percentage of the national rate.

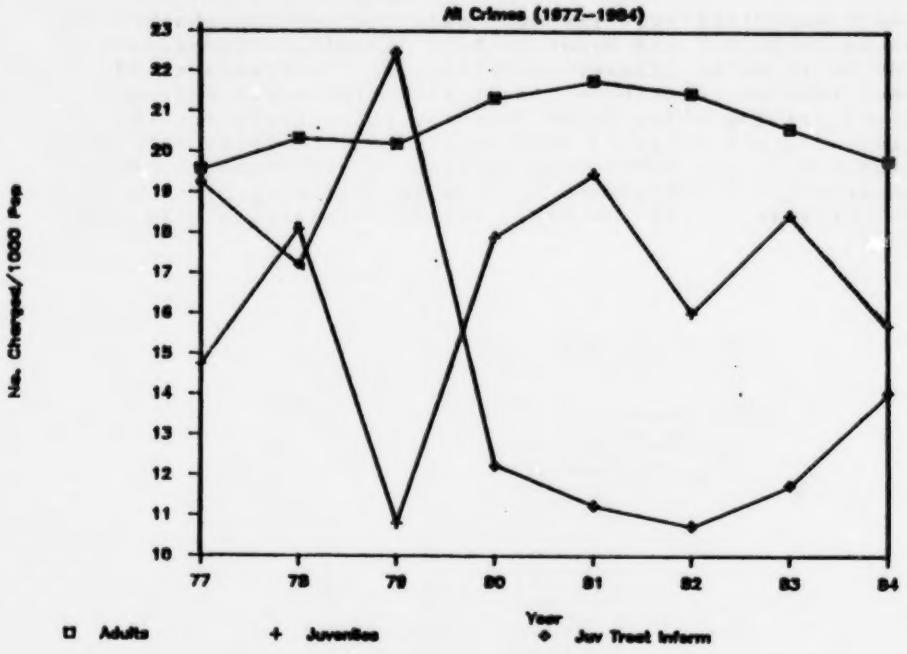
2 Rank indicates the relative position of the designated B.C. municipality among all municipalities in Canada within the population category. Percent means the municipal rate expressed as a percentage of the overall rate for the relevant population category. Municipalities with populations less than 25000 are not included.

3 Municipalities in B.C. in this population category but ranking less than sixth are not included.

Table B-5. Persons charged with crimes in 1984 and percent change over 1983.

Crime Category	Adults Charged No.	Adults Charged % change	Juveniles Charged No.	Juveniles Charged % change	Juveniles Treated Informally No.	Juveniles Treated Informally % change	Total Juveniles Charged or Treated Informally No.	Total Juveniles Charged or Treated Informally % change
Against persons	7,839	14.3	572	13.0	612	32.2	1,184	22.2
Against property	25,760	-1.4	8,955	-16.4	6,045	23.0	15,000	-4.0
Other crimes	9,795	-13.5	1,190	-2.5	2,926	15.0	4,116	9.4
All crimes	43,394	-2.1	10,717	-13.8	9,583	21.0	20,300	-0.3

Figure B-2. Persons Charged Rate Trends



c) Drug Offences

Drug-offence trends for the different types of drugs are not provided this year. However, the total volume and percent change in federal drug offences, by police agency and by municipality, were given above in sub-section a). In this section (Table C-1) the volume of specific drug offences in the province as a whole in 1984 and percent change over 1983 are shown.

d) Traffic Offences

In keeping with the extent of police resources devoted to the control of traffic law-breaking, traffic offence data are again presented in some detail. Offence volumes and percent change for the major categories of offences (excluding parking) are shown in Table D-1 for police agencies and in Appendix D-1

for each municipality. The same data for persons-charged are given in Table D-2 and Appendix D-2. Traffic offence rate trends in terms of kilometres driven, accident rate trends, alcohol related casualty accident rate trends and police impaired driving enforcement activity rate trends for the province are not included this year. Many of these data are available from the Motor Vehicle Department, Ministry of Transportation and Highways or from the Drinking Driving Counter Attack Program, Police Services Branch, Ministry of Attorney General.

Table C-1. Drug offences in 1984 and percent change over 1983

Offence		No.	% change
Narcotic Control Act			
Heroin:	Possession	144	-35.7
	Trafficking	73	-40.7
	Importation	9	-30.8
	Sub-total	226	-37.2
Cocaine:	Possession	403	42.6
	Trafficking	219	9.3
	Importation	18	5.9
	Sub-total	642	28.1
Other:	Possession	178	-18.7
	Trafficking	134	478.6
	Importation	11	0.0
	Sub-total	323	25.1
Cannabis:	Possession	8334	-4.8
	Trafficking	1000	-18.6
	Importation	28	-37.7
	Cultivation	303	22.3
	Sub-total	9885	7.1
Food and Drug Act			
Controlled:	Trafficking	174	38.6
Restricted:	Possession	229	
	Trafficking	379	
		608	-28.1

Table D-1. Traffic offences in 1984 and percent change over 1983.

Agency	Criminal Code No.	% change	Provincial Statutes No.	% change	Other Traffic Offences No.	% change
Independent Mun.	13844	4.6	5671	-7.9	323959	5.0
RCMP Municipal	13758	-14.6	21543	-1.3	307906	-7.6
RCMP Rural	5974	-18.3	8505	1.6	219320	1.1
Other Agencies	14	-30.0	4	-33.3	386	-49.6
All Agencies	33590	-8.4	35723	-1.8	851771	-0.9

Table D-2. Persons charged with traffic offences in 1984 and percent change over 1983.

Agency	Criminal Code No.	Criminal Code % change	Provincial Statutes No.	Provincial Statutes % change	Other Traffic Offences No.	Other Traffic Offences % change
Independent Mun.	4886	-2.5	2033	-10.2	147803	-1.1
RCMP Municipal	10118	-13.0	2686	-19.4	105539	-8.5
RCMP Rural	4279	-19.7	1656	-5.6	79322	-5.9
Other Agencies	8	6.7	1	-80.9	352	-54.0
All Agencies	29409	-12.2	9062	-13.3	438555	-4.8

e) Police Strength and Caseloads

Trend statistics on police strength, population/police ratios (citizens per member), and several offence/police ratios (offences per member) are not included this year. The present report provides, however, population/police and total crimes/police ratios for all of the municipalities in Appendix A-1. Police/population ratios (members per 1000 citizens) are also given since some prefer this measure.*

* Note: There is some degree of controversy about the value of these ratios, mainly because of inconsistencies in the way police strength is measured. Police strength figures for the municipalities served by the R.C.M.P. and, particularly, those for the R.C.M.P. provincial (rural) force, do not include estimates of the management, administrative and operational support services provided by the R.C.M.P. divisional and sub-divisional headquarters. (We made an attempt to obtain such estimates but found they could not readily or economically be provided.) Since police strength is measured in different ways for the independent municipal, R.C.M.P. municipal and R.C.M.P. provincial forces, it is often contended that the ratios are not comparable from one municipality to another, and that to present them is potentially misleading, at least for the general public. It has also been pointed out that population/police ratios and criminal caseloads are in any case poor measures of comparative service since the policing requirements of any specific area depend on a number of factors beyond population size and the volume of criminal offences; for example, the quality and type of policing desired, enforcement policies and priorities, the stability and density of the population, the nature and seriousness of offences, and all factors affecting response times (climate, distance, topography, transportation systems, etc.). Further, the ratios use the number of authorized sworn members as the measure of strength, a

figure which often departs, to different degrees in different departments, from the actual number of members employed in a given year. Even 'actual' strength is influenced in varying degrees by local factors; e.g. special leaves, secondments, or prolonged sick-leaves in small departments. Departments also appear to differ to some extent in overtime repayment policies and in the efficiency with which overtime is managed - factors which directly affect the actual strength figure.

In view of the above arguments our 1983/84 Annual Report did not include the population/police, crimes /population and crimes/police ratios (see 1983/84 Report, p.23, ft. 1). Since the 1983/84 Report was published, however, others have argued that the ratios are of value if used cautiously and appropriately; for example, to compare the strength and caseload ratios among the independent municipal departments serving municipalities which appear comparable in terms of actual police strength and policing priorities or requirements, or where differences can properly be taken into account. It was therefore decided to include the ratios for each municipality again this year but to note, their serious limitations for purposes of comparing the staffing levels of different police agencies.

f) Police Costs

Total costs of police services of various types for the province and the percent change over the previous year are shown in Table F-1. Total costs on a per capita basis (not shown in the table) increased very slightly from $106.51 in 1983/84* to $107.30 in 1984/85, a rise of 0.7%.

* Note: The 1983/84 Report erred on p. 26 in reporting per capita costs at $134.88 for that year and an increase of 9.7% over the 1982/83 figure. The actual figure for 1983/84, based on better population and cost data, is now estimated at $106.51, representing an increase of about 4% over the 1982/83 figure.

Table F-1. Cost[1] of provincial and municipal police services in British Columbia in 1984/85 and percent change over 1983/84.[2]

Police Service	Municipal $	Municipal % change	Provincial $	Provincial % change	Federal $	Federal % change	All Levels $	All Levels % change
RCMP								
Provincial (Rural)			63,770,000[3]	4.8	44,482,661	-0.9	108,252,661	1.4
Municipal[3]	85,244,639[4]	5.2			19,844,857	-0.6	105,089,496	4.1
Sub-total	85,244,639	5.2	63,770,000	4.8	63,327,518	-2.4	213,342,157	2.7
Independent Mun.	94,684,834	1.7					94,684,834	1.7
Total	179,929,473	3.4	63,770,000	4.8	63,327,518	-2.4	308,026,991	2.4

1 Excludes federal police service costs.
2 Note: Independent municipal police service costs are based on the calendar years 1983 and 1984. RCMP costs are for the fiscal years ending March 31st.
3 Includes costs of service by the provincial force to municipalities where the costs are recovered by the provincial government (North Saanich, Coldstream, Parksville, Pitt Meadows, Port Hardy, Fernie and Revelstoke).
4 Excludes payments to the provincial government for provincial force services to the municipalities listed in Footnote 3.
5 Includes overhead costs (not included in the contract) estimated at 10% of the municipal share of the contract.

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

Procedure

The B. C. Police Act, enacted in 1975, provides for the right of any citizen to have a complaint against a police officer investigated and resolved. A process of four stages is provided: firstly there is an attempt to resolve the matter informally, provided the complaint is not so serious that it is required to be dealt with immediately as a criminal investigation. Approximately eighty percent of citizen complaints are resolved informally. If informal resolution fails, the citizen may then request a formal police investigation, and in some cases, a police disciplinary hearing will be held. The complaining citizen has the right to carry his complaint beyond the police enquiry stage to citizen bodies, first the local Police Board and finally the British Columbia Police Commission. The Act also provides for the Attorney General to order an independent investigation of complaints on police actions.

In 1981, a Supreme Court of Canada decision made uncertain the provincial authority regarding public complaints against members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Amendments to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, which envisage a joint federal-provincial complaints review system, were introduced to Parliament but have not been debated or passed into law.

In the interim, the Attorney General and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have agreed upon a procedure to review the investigation of complaints against Royal Canadian Mounted Police members in British Columbia. This procedure provides that if, after the formal investigation has been completed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the complainant indicates in writing that he or she is not satisfied with the results of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police "E" Division Internal Investigation, The Commanding Officer, "E" Division, will forward to the Attorney General of British Columbia the complete file for review and recommendation. The file will include a full disclosure of the history of the complaint, the attempts to resolve it and the resulting action. Should the Attorney General not agree with the investigation, he will refer it back to "E" Division Headquarters for clarification or further action.

Criticisms and Review

Experience with the complaint process since 1975 clearly shows that it has worked well in most cases. More than eighty percent of complaints received are resolved informally and of the remainder, most are resolved after the formal investigation stage.

The process is not perfect, however, and in recent months a great deal of concern has been expressed about it by police boards, police departments, concerned citizens, the B. C. Civil Liberties Association, and the Office of the Ombudsman. The major criticisms of the complaint process are:

a) that it lacks credibility because the police are responsible to receive complaints and to conduct the informal and formal investigations;

b) that there is no independent review or monitoring of the complaint process;

c) that the process is too lengthy and as a result complainants lose interest in pursuing their complaints;

d) that the police are required to receive and investigate every complaint, including those which are frivolous and vexatious, or are so old as to make any investigation difficult or meaningless;

e) that the system is too costly and that complainants are able to pursue even the most frivolous complaints through the investigation and appeal stages; and,

f) that complainants do not understand the process and that they are not given enough information about the results of investigations to be able to know if they should be satisfied with the outcome.

In 1982, the B. C. Police Commission and the Police Services Branch undertook the review of the citizen complaint process as part of a comprehensive review of the B. C. Police Act.

To conduct this review, a variety of people and organizations were requested to comment on the Act and to recommend changes to improve it. Comments were received from the 12 municipal police boards, police chiefs, the B. C. Federation of Police Officers, the B. C. Civil Liberties Association and from concerned citizens.

These comments were reviewed and used as the basis for a "Draft Police Act", completed in January 1984. The Draft Act has been used as a discussion paper for consultations by the Attorney General with the police boards and the B. C. Federation of Police Officers, which were held in June and December 1984, and in January 1985.

Results

The following are the results of the review and consultation relative to concerns expressed about the citizen complaint process:

a) Process Lacks Credibility

i) Complaints to the Police

Although Section 39(1) of the Act provides that complainants must complain to the appropriate discipline authority, which in most cases is the chief constable, in practice complainants initiate contact in a variety of ways. The majority are directed to the chief constable, however many complaints are also received by the Attorney General, by members of the legislative assembly, by the Police Commission and the Police Services Branch, and by outside groups such as the B. C. Civil Liberties Association.

Complaints received by authorities other than the chief constable are forwarded to the appropriate discipline authority for the department concerned, and in no case has such a complaint ever been refused for investigation.

There is a problem however, in respect to third party complaints that are received from anonymous sources or from interested citizens but which the person who is directly involved does not wish to pursue as a complaint. These complaints are not normally accepted by the discipline autority except as information received, and the complaint process is not initiated in such circumstances.

An amendment authorizing the discipline authority to exercise discretion in refusing to investigate third party complaints is recommended for inclusion in the Police Act. An appeal process from the discipline authorities decision is also recommended.

ii) Police investigate the police.

In the "Second Annual Report of the Office of the Public Complaints Commission and the Police Complaints Board", for Metro Toronto, this issue is discussed as follows:

> "The Public Complaints Commission has studied public complaint systems in other jurisdictions and found that in every case where the police force was excluded from the process, the system failed. When such systems were instituted the police force's reaction manifested itself in battles over procedural issues, such as the right to subpoena officers, that brought the systems to a standstill. In the final analysis, these systems proved to be counter-productive and were terminated. The New York and Philadelphia systems as they existed in the 1960s are examples of this.
>
> In order to effectively manage the police force it is essential that the police themselves be involved, to some extent, in the investigation of complaints. By having the police make the initial decision as to disposition in all cases, they can "clean their own house" and be seen to do so, thus fostering positive police/community relations. At the same time, the system is seen to be credible by police officers."

The B. C. Police Commission concurs with this statement and is of the opinion that there is sufficient authority in the existing B. C. Police Act, section 44, to adequately deal with any problem with the existing complaints process. Under this section, the Attorney General or the Commission, upon request from a police board, can order an independent investigation respecting an act or omission of a provincial constable or municipal constable. It is recommended that greater use be made of this section in the future.

b) There is no independent monitoring of the complaint process.

In 1982, an executive officer position was added to the Police Commission with responsibility to monitor the effectiveness of the complaint process. At present, the process is monitored by the Commission in the following ways:

- by receiving complaints either directly from the complainant or via other authorities such as the Attorney General's office, and forwarding such complaints to the appropriate discipline authority under the Act;

- by follow-up contacts with complainants and the police and keeping informed as to the progress and status of complaints under investigation;

- by receiving and reviewing notices sent by discipline authorities or police boards concerning the results of complaint investigations or police board inquiries;

- by auditing police files of complaints to ensure the completeness of investigation and adherence to the complaint procedure;

- by bringing matters of concern about certain complaints or procedures to the attention of the police or other appropriate authority; and,

- by assisting complainants to understand the complaint process and the results of police actions or investigations.

To improve the monitoring of this process a standard complaint form is in the process of being developed. The Commission will then be able to monitor the progress and results of every citizen complaint, and will take appropriate action as required to rectify any problems which arise relative to how complaints are handled.

c) Complaint process too lengthy.

As mentioned above, 80% of citizen complaints are resolved informally. The remainder are resolved, or not depending upon complainants view of the matter, after formal investigation or after a police board inquiry or appeal to the Police Commission.

The length of the process is dependent upon a number of factors. These include:

- the volume of complaints received and under investigation by a department;

- the complexity of the issues involved;

- the availability and co-operation of witnesses or parties to the complaint to assist investigators;

- the involvement of legal counsel, either during the investigation or at the appeal levels; and,

- the time lapse from the date of the incident to the date the complaint was made.

The primary concern of this process is that it is fair to both the complainant and the police member complained about. In this respect then the time taken to conduct the investigation and resolve the complaint is secondary to the need to ensure fairness to everyone involved.

It is possible, however, to improve the process and thereby reduce the time required for some complaints or to ensure the complainant does not become disinterested in the process.

A recommendation has been made to add a provision to the Police Act that would allow the discipline authority discretion to refuse to investigate certain complaints. These are: complaints that are frivolous or vexatious, third party complaints, and complaints more than six months old.

This provision, if adopted, will reduce time spent on these kind of complaints and allow greater focus on legitimate and more serious complaints, thereby reducing the time required for investigations.

The procedure at public inquiry is also uncertain and lay police boards are required to determine how they will proceed before the hearing is held. The Police Commission is in the process of preparing a handbook to assist the boards in this procedure and this will also help to reduce the time for the complaint process to be completed.

Police departments are being encouraged to notify complainants of the status of complaint investigations every 30 days while a complaint is being investigated at the formal stage. When this is done, complainants are encouraged to know that their complaint is being taken seriously and they are less likely to lose interest in it or to be frustrated with the process.

Use of the complaint form will help the Commission to better monitor complaint investigations and to help keep the process moving if it is seen to be unduly delayed for some reason.

d) That the police are required to investigate every complaint.

A recommendation has been made to include the following provision in the Police Act:

"39.1(1) Notwithstanding section 39 a disciplinary authority may refuse to investigate or to further investigate a complaint against a provincial constable or muncipal constable where the disciplinary authority is satisfied that

a) the complaint is frivolous, vexatious, not made in good faith, or concerns trivial matter;

b) the conduct complained of primarily affects a person other than the complainant and the complainant does not have sufficient personal interest in the subject matter of the complaint, or

c) the complainant knew or ought to have known more than 6 months before making the complaint of the act or omission to which his complaint refers.

In addition to this an appeal from the decision of the disciplinary authority to a sub-committee, two members of the police board is also recommended.

In exercising discretion under this section, discipline authorities will be required to provide reasons why a complaint is refused and to ensure careful documentation of these reasons in the event an appeal is made.

To accommodate the appeal to the police board, section 19 of the Police Act should also be amended to allow for the expansion of boards to seven members from the present five members required by the Act.

e) The complaint system is too costly.

To ensure fairness to the complainants and police members involved in this process, certain procedures relevant to the legal protections of rights must be followed. The involvement of lawyers in this process is sometimes costly for the parties, however it is expected that by improving the system and eliminating the need to investigate even the most frivolous of complaints, the costs will be reduced.

f) Complainants are not given enough information.

One of the duties of the complaints officer of the B. C. Police Commission is to inform complainants about the complaint process and to assist them in proceeding with complaints under the Police Act.

In most cases complainants are informed about the process either verbally or by letter when they contact the Police Commission about a complaint. The Commission also has produced a brochure titled "How to Complain", which is distributed by the police and by community groups, to students and members of the general public and complainants.

Statistics on Complaints

The statistics on complaints against the independent municipal police services and of the R.C.M.P. during 1984 are given in Tables 1 and 2 according to type of behaviour complained about, the duty section of the officer concerned, the action taken and appeals considered by the Police Commission. The total number of complaints decreased 10.5% in comparison with the previous year. An analysis of all complaints received is given in the form of a diagram in Figure 1. The diagram shows the number and percentage of complaints against the R.C.M.P. and the independent municipal forces, and the disposition of the complaints in raw numbers and as a percentage of the total number received.

Figure 1. COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE AND MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS - 1984

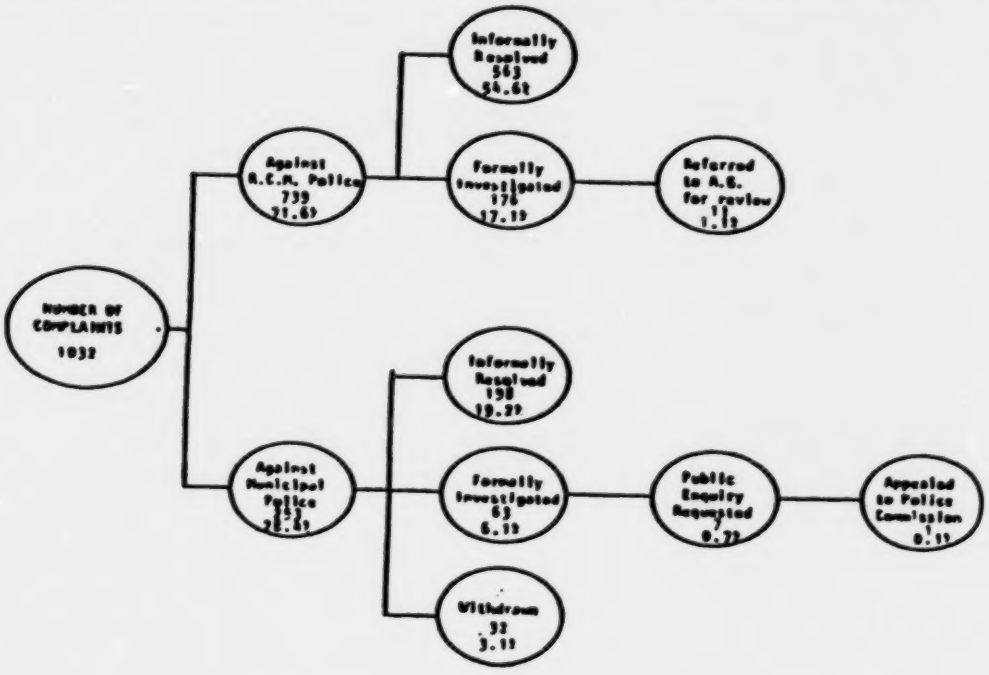


Table 1. Public Complaints against Members of Municipal Police Departments in 1984 [1,2]

Police Agency	Total No.	Type: Excessive Force	Type: Disrespectful behav.	Type: Neglect of duty	Type: Other	Police Duty Section: No. of Police	Police Duty Section: Uniform Patrol	Police Duty Section: Detective	Police Duty Section: Traffic Duty	Police Duty Section: Other	Action Taken: Informally Resolved	Action Taken: Not Proceeded With	Action Taken: Formal Invest.	Appeals: Public Inquiry	Appeals: Police Commission
C/Saanich	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Delta	42	2	-	2	38	49	37	4	5	3	28	-	14	-	-
Esquimalt	8	3	2	-	3	13	8	-	5	-	2	3	3	1	-
Metoqui	8	2	-	-	6	7	6	1	-	-	1	5	2	3	1
Nelson	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
New West.	18	3	13	1	1	25	25	-	-	-	9	2	7	1	-
Oak Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port Moody	8	2	4	1	1	17	15	1	-	1	4	1	3	-	-
Saanich	6	-	3	-	3	6	2	-	3	1	5	-	1	-	-
Vancouver	170	35	95	40	-	274	209	16	40	11	128	16	26	2	-
Victoria	17	1	5	3	8	17	9	1	4	3	13	1	1	-	-
West Van.	12	1	4	2	6	12	11	-	-	1	4	2	6	-	-
Totals	293	51	127	49	66	425	325	23	57	20	198	32	63	7	1

1 Analysis according to British Columbia Police Act sec. 37-47 incl.
2 British Columbia Police Act, Form 11.

Table 2. Complaints Against Members of the R.C.M.P. in 1984

Agency	Total	Type: Excessive Force	Type: Attitude & Conduct	Type: Abuse of Authority	Type: Other	Action Taken: Informally Resolved	Action Taken: Formally Resolve
R.C.M.P.	739	131	539	39	30	563	176

Complaints received by the Commission

In 1984/85 there were 90 new contacts to the Commission by persons requesting assistance on complaints or enquiring how to initiate complaints against the police, a reduction of 17% compared to the 1983/84 figure.

Of the 90 new contacts:

- 25 were referred from the Ministry of Attorney General;
- 60 contacted the Commission directly, 15 by telephone and 45 by letter, and
- 5 were referred to the Commission by third parties.

- 18 were requests for information;
- 29 were requests for assistance, and
- 43 concerned information provided to the Commission about complaints lodged with police authorities.

- 38 concerned complaints against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
- 47 concerned complaints against municipal police, and
- 5 concerned complaints against police members but it was unknown what police departments were involved.

- For 29 complaints the information was received and forwarded to the police agency concerned for investigation;

- for 18 complaints the complainant was informed about the complaints procedure and advised to contact the police directly, and

- for 43 complaints there was no direct action required by the Commission, however the information provided was filed for reference.

MUNICIPAL POLICE BOARDS

Under the provisions of the B. C. Police Act, 1974, every municipality of more than 5,000 persons is required to provide policing for the purposes of adequately enforcing municipal by-laws, criminal laws and laws of the province. If a municipality chooses to have its own municipal police force, a board of five persons must be established to govern it and ensure that policing is properly provided.

In British Columbia there are twelve police boards which are established in accordance with this provision.

A Police Board consists of five persons, with the mayor of the municipal council who is automatically appointed to the board as chairman, one person appointed by city council, and three persons appointed by provincial cabinet through order-in-council. The initial term of appointment is limited to a period of four years with a maximum of six years of successive appointment. Appointments are generally staggered and made for varying duration in order to avoid more than one position becoming vacant at one time.

An amendment to the Police Act has been proposed to allow boards to add two additional members to be appointed by order-in-council. This amendment will facilitate amendments to the complaint process whereby two board members are required to hear appeals from decisions to refuse complaints. It will also provide an opportunity for boards to expand membership as required to undertake special projects or establish working sub-committees.

Responsibilities of Police Boards

Where established, a police board is in effect the employer of the municipal police force. The duties of the board include:

1) the establishment of the municipal police force consisting of a chief constable and other constables and employees the board considers necessary to provide policing in the municipality;

2) the preparation of budget estimates required to operate the police force, the formulation of rules governing the administration of the police force and the efficient discharge of duties by its members;

3) the negotiation of a collective agreement with the police union;

4) initiating and conducting research studies or investigations respecting law enforcement, crime prevention, police and policing within its municipality; and

5) acting as a discipline tribunal for the purpose of conducting public enquiries into citizen complaints against police members or hearing appeals from internal discipline charges.

Activities of Boards during 1984/85

In 1984-1985, police boards were actively involved in consultation with the Honourable Brian Smith, Q.C., Attorney General, and ministry officials concerning the review and development of amendments to the Police Act.

This process, which began in 1982, centered around consideration of a "Draft Police Act" prepared and circulated by the Police Services Branch in March 1984. The Attorney General held meetings with police board members in the Victoria and Lower Mainland areas and with their assistance, prepared a "White Paper on Police Act Amendments". This White Paper identified issues and priorities and was used to develop specific amendments for the 1985 legislative program of the ministry.

In addition to the Police Act Amendments, police boards were concerned with a number of regional and local issues. These included:

i) an examination of the issues and costs relative to the establishment of a 911 Emergency Telephone System for Greater Victoria;

ii) establishment of a Crime Stoppers Program in Vancouver;

iii) consideration of the costs and benefits of a program to centrally purchase police vehicles, equipment and uniforms; and

iv) the establishment of police dog teams in Victoria, Saanich and Oak Bay.

Police boards are also required to hear appeals from decisions of chief constables under the citizen complaint procedure. In this past year boards heard 11 appeals. Each appeal required an average of two days for hearing and considering the decision, and the cost for each hearing was between $2,000 and $8,000.

Board Membership

The following is a list of the twelve municipal police boards, the members serving and changes during 1984/85:

Municipality	Serving March 31, 1985	Changes in 1984/85
Central Saanich	Mayor Ron E. Cullis Gail C. Bones * James K. Bracken Hugh N. Miller Alan A. Nicholls	Mayor B. W. Hill - Changed by municipal election
Delta	Mayor Ernest Burnett J.B.M. Ivens * R. Green Merrilee Harris	D. Morrison - Term expired
Esquimalt	Mayor Ken Hill A. D. Speirs * F. Roddy B. McKenzie B. Price	Wesley M. Johnson - Term expired E. F. Murray - Term expired
Matsqui	Mayor Harry DeJong John Friesen * George Peary Alan Rowley J. A. Robertson	Nick Taccogna - Term expired
Nelson	Mayor Louis Maglio Reginald Brown * Norman Best Klaus Raschdorf Terry Sheppard	
New Westminster	Mayor Thomas Baker George P. Cassady * James W. Cox Herbert Hamm Doreen Nelson	
Oak Bay	Mayor J. Douglas Watts Donald A. Farquhar * Kenneth M. Hanson June C. Preston	E. St.J. Pollard - Term expired
Port Moody	Mayor D. Driscoll Gordon C. Mitchell * Edward Coles Kenneth Keeping Norman A. Patterson	
Saanich	Mayor Hal Couvelier Daniel Koenig * Vacant David Watson David Wilson	Frank D. Hudson - Term expired
Vancouver	Mayor Mike Harcourt Allan J. Hunter * Abtar Borar Kathleen Keating David D. Wilson	
Victoria	Mayor Peter Pollen Colin K. Campbell * Pamela A. Murray Cedric Steele Donovan W.M. Waters	
West Vancouver	Mayor Derrick Humphreys James M. Humphries * Dale Cochlin Daniel B. McIntyre Anne Pearson	

* Council appointee

RECOGNITION OF MERIT

On October 3, 1984, the third Annual Police Honours Night, sponsored by the Province of British Columbia was held at Government House, Victoria, B. C. The purpose of the event is to recognize the outstanding service of members of the police community in British Columbia. The criteria for selection are that members must have performed oustanding service in one of these areas: bravery, investigation, or service to the community. Of the forty-one police members honoured, twenty-six were from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, with the remainder from Vancouver City Police Department, Victoria Police Department and Matsqui Police Service. The ceremony was officiated by the Chairman of the B. C. Police Commission. Awards were presented by the Honourable Robert Gordon Rogers, Lieutenant Governor of the Province and the Honourable E. N. Hughes, Q. C., Deputy Attorney General of British Columbia. A list of candidates selected for 1984 is given below:

Constable D. Heakes
Vancouver Police Department

Constable G. Crosby
Vancouver Police Department

Constable G. Hinds
Vancouver Police Department

Constable C. Billingham
Vancouver Police Department

Constable D. Gulliford
Vancouver Police Department

Constable G. McCauley
Vancouver Police Department

Constable R. Burnett
Vancouver Police Department

Constble R. Hannaford
Vancouver Police Department

Constable W. Argent
Vancouver Police Department

Constable M. Moryza
Vancouver Police Department

Constable T. Laidler
Vancouver Police Department

Corporal P. McBride
Matsqui Police Service

Constable B. Beresh
Matsqui Police Service

Constable J. Simpson
Victoria Police Department

Constable D. Mann
Victoria Police Department

Constable M.F. Oliver
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Constable A.R. Crawford
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Constable L. Holmes
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Corporal R. Teather
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Corporal T. Kain
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Constable J.B. Walker
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Constable T.R. Hansen
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Constable M.A. Thompson
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Special Constable P.G. Lacerte
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Constable S.R. Angel
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Constable V.A. Massey
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Corporal D. Massey
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Constable J.M. Tognela
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Constable W.D. Blaney
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Constable C.R. Van Den Brink
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Corporal G. Hydiak
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Constable L. VanDeWalle
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Constable D.B. Gaven
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Corporal R.G. Steele
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Constable B.C. Everett
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Constable M.G. Gavin
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Constable J.P.G. Lemay
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Constable J.E. Hasiuk
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Constable B.M. Brown
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Constable R.D. Harlan
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Constable R.W. Buffam
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

MUNICIPAL POLICE AUDITS

Section 5 Audits

Section 5, subsection 3 of the Police Act authorizes the B.C. Police Commission to inspect the records, operations and systems of administration within the twelve independent municipal police forces in British Columbia. The objective is to determine whether a department discharges its responsibilities effectively, whether the community is receiving an adequate level of police service and whether the training, development and general supervision of police personnel is satisfactory. Representation from police associations and submissions by them to audit teams are considered an integral part of this process and exemplify the professionalism that modern policing demands.

In conducting these audits, the Commission staff is augmented by personnel seconded from municipal police departments. This is considered particularly desirable since it results in an exchange of information and ideas in departments not being subject to audit at the time.

Four departments were audited in the past fiscal year:

Esquimalt Police Department	May 14-18, 1984
Central Saanich Police Department	June 4-8, 1984
Vancouver Police Department, Traffic Section	October 1-12, 1984
West Vancouver Police Department	Jan. 28 - Feb. 8, 1984

Audit reports so far have produced numerous recommendations, usually organizational in nature. The majority of these recommendations have been implemented by individual police boards, resulting in a continuous upgrading of police services throughout the province.

Uniform Crime Reporting (U.C.R.)

In response to concerns expressed by the British Columbia Association of Chiefs of Police, the B.C. Police Commission has undertaken the regular auditing of crime reporting since 1978. Uniform Crime Reporting ensures that statistics concerning crime rates, clearance rates and police caseloads are directly comparable from one department to another. The standards used for classifying offences into reporting categories are those established by the Justice Statistics Division of Statistics Canada.

All independent municipal police departments are audited once a year, which is unique to this province.

In the past fiscal year, the audits were conducted on the following schedule:

1984	April 25-26	Victoria Police Department
	May 2-3	Vancouver Police Department
	May 10	Port Moody Police Department
	May 14-15	Esquimalt Police Department
	May 23	Central Saanich Police Department
	May 24	Oak Bay Police Department
	Nov. 13-14	Matsqui Police Service
	Nov. 20-21	West Vancouver Police Department
	Nov. 27-28	New Westminster Police Department
	Dec. 4-5	Delta Police Department
1985	March 4-5	Victoria Police Department
	March 20	Nelson Police Department

It is gratifying to report a continuing improvement in statistical reporting since the U.C.R. audits were initiated. The most common problem in scoring is attributed to a lack of data in investigation reports to assist the U.C.R. recording clerk in determining the actual nature of the offence. In other cases, scoring problems relate to a lack of case management of files still under investigation, and a confusion in respect to Criminal code and municipal by-law offences, i.e. causing disturbance vis-a-vis noise complaints.

PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS AND SECURITY AGENCIES ACT APPEALS

The B. C. Police Commission is responsible to hear appeals held pursuant to the Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act of British Columbia. Such appeals are from the decisions of the Registrar of this Act to suspend or cancel a licence, or to refuse to issue or re-issue a licence to an individual or security business in British Columbia. The statistics for 1984/85 are given in the following table:

Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act appeals heard by the B. C. Police Commission in 1984/85

	Number of Applications	Appeals Heard	Appeals Pending	Allowed	Not Allowed
Security Employee Licence	11	9	2	4	5
Security Business Licence	1	-	1	-	-
Total	12	9	3	4	5

Of the four appeals allowed, licences were issued to the applicants on condition that their employment record be reviewed by the Registrar of the Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act after one year.

RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

Under section 5 of the Police Act (R.S., Chap. 331) the Commission is required to maintain statistical records and carry out research related to law enforcement and crime prevention. In 1984/85, the main activities were as follows:

Statistics

The statistics section of the Annual Report was considerably expanded to portray more fully the work of the police in the province. The 1983/84 Report included not only provincial crime statistics, but also data on other federal, provincial and municipal offences along with rates per capita trends over recent years. Persons charged-with-crime trends, drug offence trends, traffic offence trends and police caseload trends were also provided.

Research

The ongoing study of the effects of the ten- and twelve-hour shifts on police performance continued with the production of a report on the effects of the long shifts on court attendance overtime costs. The report assesses the current arguments on the issue, provides sample data comparing on-duty and off-duty appearances by members of most of the independent municipal police services, and analyzes data provided by the Toronto Metropolitan Police. It is concluded that the long shifts affect overtime costs to a limited extent not because they necessarily increase the volume of off-duty appearances, but because they change the proportion of off-duty appearances occurring on a member's "day off" (rather than" between shifts"), a type of overtime which is paid at a relatively high rate.

Victims of Crime Policy Development

The police across the province have been seeking better methods of assisting victims of crime and providing the courts with more information concerning the harms victims suffer. The research director of the Commission served on the Legislative Issues Subcommittee of the Federal Provincial Working Group on Justice for Victims of Crime, prepared an analysis of the implications of Bill C-19 for victims, and contributed papers on victims' rights and compensations by offenders to two national conferences.

POLICE USE OF FIREARMS

Under the Police Act Firearms Regulation, police forces are required to report all shots fired by police members in the line of duty. An analysis of the statistics and comparison with the previous year is given in the following table:

Shots Fired in 1984 and Percent Change Over 1983

Statistics	No.	% of total	% change
Total fired	318	100.0	43.9
No. of members involved	164	n/a	49.1
Fired intentionally	310	97.5	44.2
Fired unintentionally	8	2.5	33.3
Persons injured	5	n/a	0.0
Persons killed	3	n/a	0.0
Fired at animals	246	77.4	134.3
Not fired at animals	72	22.6	- 37.9
Estimated property damage	$5,653.19	n/a	27.9

It may be noted that the overall increase in shots fired is entirely due to the large increase in the number of shots fired to destroy injured or menacing animals. The number not fired at animals dropped considerably.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

B.C. Police Act Amendments

The Police Commission continued to work with the Police Services Branch and municipal polic boards to review and amend the Police Act.

Proposed amendments will be considered in the 1985 sitting of the legislature.

Centralized Purchase of Police Vehicles

A report on the Centralized Purchase of Police Vehicles was completed and circulated to the twelve municipal police boards for consideration and comment. Of the ten boards responding to the report: two were in favour of centralized purchasing, seven not in favour, and one was interested in further study.

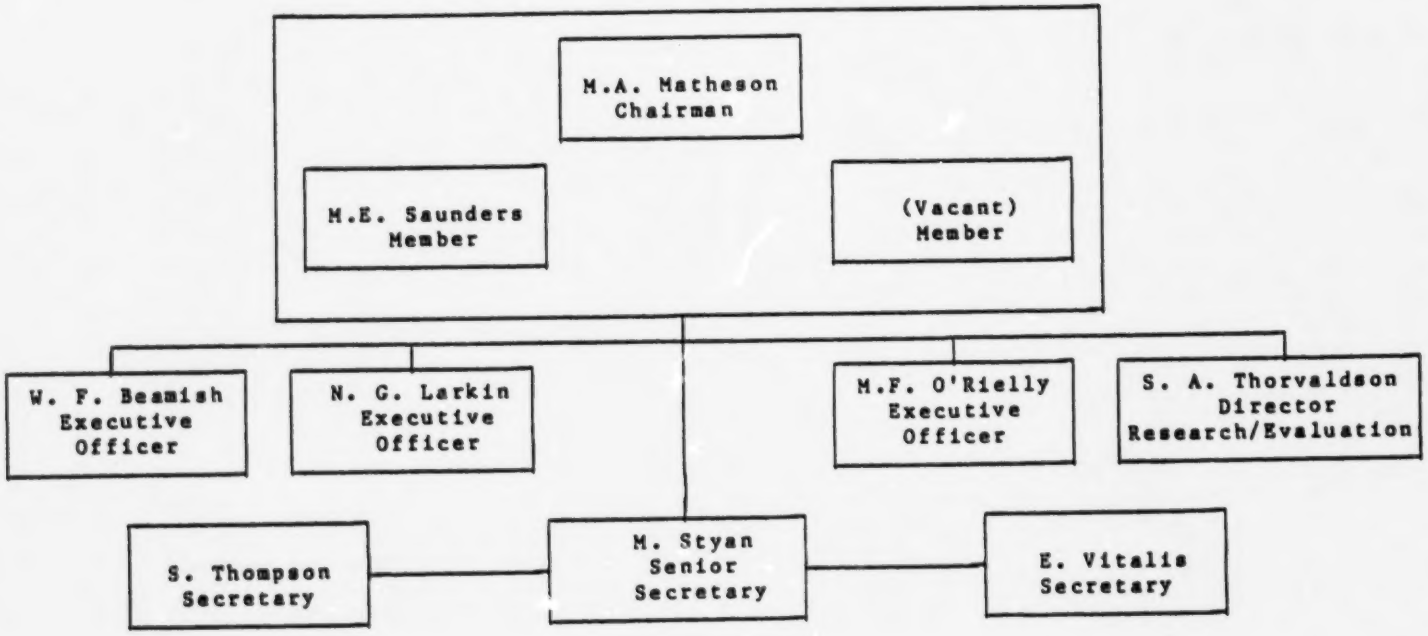
After consideration of the responses received and the reasons given by the majority of the boards which were not in favour of a central purchase program it was decided that no further action would be taken by the B.C. Police Commission on this issue.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984/85

Account No.	Account Name	Expenditure
01	Salaries - Established	$105,671
02	Salary Protection (Pensionable)	587
03	Employee Benefits	21,011
07	Board & Commission Fees	3,522
10	Travel Expenses - Government Employees	13,547
15	Communications	7,025
20	Professional Services	92,286
26	Purchase Data & WP Hardware	7,329
30	Office Expenses	7,074
35	Copy Machine Lease	1,257
50	Utilities, Vehicle Operation	10,431
82	Accommodation of Persons	467
	TOTAL	$270,207

1983/84 Expenditure: $266,263

British Columbia Police Commission
ORGANIZATION CHART *



* As at March 31, 1985

APPENDICES

Appendix A-1. Notes and definitions of terms used in reporting statistics.

Adult was defined in 1983 as age 17 and over; juvenile was defined as age 16 and under.

Charged means recommended by the police for charge subject to the decision of the prosecutor. Some adults and particularly some juveniles might be diverted from prosecution by the prosecutor, usually after a pre-court enquiry conducted by the probation service.

Crime index is based on a selection of offences considered to be most reliably recorded. They include: homicide, attempted murder, sexual offences and sexual assaults, robbery, breaking and entering and theft, theft of motor vehicle, thefts over $200, some thefts under $200, most assaults and abduction.

Criminal traffic offence. This consists of criminal negligence causing death, criminal negligence causing bodily harm, criminal negligence in operating a motor vehicle, hit and run, dangerous driving, failure to provide breath sample and driving while impaired.

Data sources. Data on offences of all types, persons charged, police strength and municipal populations were provided by the Data Services Section, Finance and Administration Division, Support and Regulatory Services Branch, Ministry of Attorney General. Population data for the province as a whole were provided by the Central Statistics Bureau, Economics and Statistics Division, Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development. Comparative provincial and municipal crime rate data were obtained from Statistics Canada, Canadian Crime Statistics, 1984.

Motor vehicle and driving offences. These offences under the Criminal Code, provincial statutes or municipal by-laws are reported separately and are not included in the all-offences, crimes or persons charged statistics.

Municipal by-law offence. This term excludes all traffic by-law offences. These are reported elsewhere. It includes noise, Sunday shopping, billiard halls, littering, etc. by-laws.

Offence. Offences of any type reported here denote actual offences, i.e. reported offences less those judged by the police to be unfounded.

Other agencies denotes Ports Canada Police Services.

Other crimes. This term mainly denotes wilful damage, disturbing the peace, violation of bail, carrying an offensive weapon, and perform indecent act.

Other federal offences. This term includes, roughly in order of offence frequency, drug offences under the Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act, Customs Act, Canada Shopping Act and Juvenile Delinquency Act. Other statutes, varying in importance by locality, include the Unemployment Insurance Act, Income Tax Act, Small Vessels Regulation Act, Student's Loan Act, Combines Act, Precious Metal Act, Bills of Exchange Act, etc.

Other traffic offence. This includes all other traffic offences under federal and provincial statutes and under municipal by-laws but excludes all parking offences.

Provincial statute offence. This term excludes Motor Vehicle Act offences, reported elsewhere in this report. It includes the Wife and Children's Maintenance Act, Bankruptcy Act, Labour Relations Act, Fire Marshall Act, Game Act, and Motor Carrier Act.

Provincial statute traffic offence. This consists of the more serious offences under provincial statutes, i.e. hit and run, driving without due care and driving while suspended.

Treated informally refers to juveniles apprehended for an alleged offence where the police do not recommend a charge. The term should not be confused with diversion which applies only to juveniles recommended for charge. Diversion statistics are reported by the Corrections Branch, Ministry of Attorney General.

Appendix A-2. All offences in 1984 and percent change over 1983 by location[1]

Independent Municipalities	Total Crimes No.	% Change	Federal Drugs No.	% Change	Municipal By-Laws No.	% Change	Other Federal No.	% Change	Provincial Statutes No.	% Change	Grand Total No.	% Change
Vancouver	69,500	-0.4	2,107	8.3	77	-4.9	416	0.0	203	-50.5	72,303	-0.4
Victoria	14,655	2.6	217	-0.9	942	-1.3	145	68.6	255	96.2	16,214	3.5
Saanich	7,087	7.8	61	1.7	720	39.0	37	94.7	266	3.9	8,171	10.0
Central Saan.	902	4.8	14	40.0	243	-17.1	12	-52.0	53	65.6	1,224	0.2
Esquimalt	2,201	20.6	76	-24.0	476	46.5	7	-63.0	76	-37.2	2,836	18.7
Oak Bay	1,402	26.8	8	60.0	269	55.5	11		93	5.7	1,783	30.0
Delta	7,568	-0.8	134	-6.3	850	10.4	86	-49.4	374	-16.9	9,012	-1.6
Matsquit.	4,905	15.3	47	-4.1	380	-5.0	36	-40.0	268	65.4	5,636	14.4
New West.	9,211	13.6	80	-30.4	761	43.9	18	-14.3	187	67.0	10,257	15.5
West Van.	3,893	9.7	43	-34.8	674	1.4	12	-66.7	152	-16.9	4,774	6.1
Nelson	1,238	-22.3	32	77.8	187	20.6	13	8.3	80	-12.1	1,550	-17.1
Port Moody	1,678	-1.6	39	-35.0	214	-18.6	11	57.1	116	14.9	2,058	-3.7
Subtotal	124,240	2.5	2,858	2.4	5,793	13.0	804	-7.7	2,123	-0.6	135,818	2.8
RCMP Municipal												
Kelowna Sub-Division												
Kelowna	8,223	-10.9	266	2.7	732	-6.8	26	-67.1	218	-44.4	9,488	-12.3
Penticton	3,716	-10.6	123	-27.6	333	-8.0	81	268.2	266	-38.4	4,519	-12.1
Salmon Arm	1,298	-5.7	42	-28.8	77	40.0	7	-12.5	245	-11.9	1,669	-6.0
Vernon	4,222	-2.3	157	-28.0	173	-26.7	14	-62.2	267	-23.1	4,833	-6.3
Summerland	457	19.9	12	-33.3	11	-69.4		-100.0	63	-31.5	543	2.8
Revelstoke	1,098	11.9	37	27.6	61	-16.4	15	275.0	73	19.7	1,284	11.8
Coldstream	288	2.1	7	133.3	25	56.3	1	ERR	19	-57.8	340	-1.7
Subtotal	19,302	-6.9	604	-15.8	1,412	-9.7	144	-4.6	1,214	-31.0	22,676	-9.0

1 See Appendix A-1 for definitions of terms.

Appendix A-2 (contd.)

Kamloops Sub-Division	Total Crimes No.	% Change	Federal Drugs No.	% Change	Municipal By-Laws No.	% Change	Other Federal No.	% Change	Provincial Statutes No.	% Change	Grand Total No.	% Change
Kamloops	8,595	-7.6	363	-23.4	666	-10.5	44	-20.0	450	-29.8	10,118	-9.8
Merritt	932	-17.7	10	-41.2	30	3.4		-100.0	38	11.8	1,010	-17.1
Williams Lake	2,444	-1.8	74	-56.0	85	1600.0	11	-47.6	197	3.7	2,811	-2.1
Subtotal	11,971	-7.4	447	-32.2	781	0.4	55	-32.9	685	-20.8	13,939	-8.9
Nelson Sub-Division												
Cranbrook	2,186	-4.7	147	96.0	188	13.3	20	25.0	108	-5.3	2,649	-0.6
Kimberley	606	-19.3	27	-71.0	104	23.8	3	-76.9	91	-1.1	831	-19.6
Trail	1,054	-10.3	38	-2.6	68	-21.8	18	0.0	75	-27.2	1,253	-11.9
Castlegar	939	-10.9	27	8.0	93	-1.1	21	-36.4	144	-15.8	1,224	-11.1
Fernie	586	38.2	25	4.2	60	53.8	3	-40.0	61	-12.9	735	30.8
Subtotal	5,371	-5.8	264	3.1	513	9.1	65	-23.5	479	-12.9	6,692	-5.2
Prince George Sub-Division												
Dawson Creek	2,510	-18.0	101	-49.5	141	-23.8	29	383.3	140	-14.6	2,921	-19.2
Fort St. John	2,749	-3.6	103	-38.7	143	-32.2	41	-31.7	146	-37.1	3,182	-9.7
Quesnel	1,505	-5.7	45	-54.1	186	12.0	6	-33.3	90	-13.5	1,832	-7.1
Prince George	11,179	1.5	415	13.4	1,114	25.0	42	-39.1	670	8.2	13,420	3.6
Mackenzie	786	-3.3	37	-14.0	83	33.9	4	-42.9	81	17.4	991	-0.3
Subtotal	18,729	-3.1	701	-19.9	1,667	10.0	122	-19.2	1,127	-5.1	22,346	-3.1

Appendix A-2 (contd.)

Prince Rupert Sub-Division	Total Crimes No.	% Change	Federal Drugs No.	% Change	Municipal By-Laws No.	% Change	Other Federal No.	% Change	Provincial Statutes No.	% Change	Grand Total No.	% Change
Kitimat	1,126	-9.5	56	21.7	154	-1.9	9	200.0	79	31.7	1,424	-5.7
Prince Rupert	3,390	-5.3	183	-15.3	393	21.3	107	529.4	281	2.9	4,354	-1.2
Terrace	2,159	-12.4	46	-56.2	50	19.0	17	-10.5	94	-48.6	2,366	-15.9
Subtotal	6,675	-8.4	285	-22.3	597	14.1	133	241.0	454	-12.0	8,144	-6.7
Lower Mainland Sub-Division												
Abbotsford	2,075	7.3	71	-10.1	219	29.6	7	-81.6	88	-26.1	2,460	5.2
Burnaby	21,337	-1.9	378	-13.1	174	625.0	386	37.9	212	2.9	22,487	-0.9
Chilliwck	5,398	-6.8	115	-17.3	264	11.4	79	276.2	116	56.8	5,972	-4.6
Coquitlam	10,108	17.1	154	14.1	155	-61.0	76	145.2	320	-16.4	10,813	12.9
Port Coquitlam	4,311	6.7	84	-4.5	73	-70.0	45	136.8	198	-20.8	4,711	1.5
Maple Ridge	5,282	8.0	251	24.3	493	-18.0	26	23.8	200	-32.4	6,252	4.0
Langley	3,548	9.8	79	-12.2	377	25.2	9	-80.4	200	-39.2	4,213	5.4
Langley Distr.	5,364	12.0	102	-37.4	666	21.1	69	-22.5	510	15.4	6,711	11.3
Mission	2,977	10.8	182	41.1	411	585.0	25	-10.7	490	6.5	4,085	21.5
NorVanCity	4,931	-2.6	130	42.9	806	-13.5	26	36.8	156	-22.0	6,049	-4.1
NorVanDist	5,499	-5.5	133	34.3	850	-18.9	36	200.0	138	-54.8	6,656	-8.5
Richmond	10,707	0.9	483	-8.9	1,212	13.9	168	104.9	332	-18.0	12,902	1.7
Squamish	1,233	-12.2	81	44.6	223	-7.1	11	-35.3	91	-17.3	1,639	-10.3
Surrey	24,519	11.1	855	1.9	2,069	14.5	48	-26.2	3,505	-18.5	30,996	6.6
White Rock	1,746	18.4	131	-45.4	305	-5.0	32	52.4	585	68.1	2,799	16.4
Pitt Meadows	24				1				6		31	
Subtotal	109,059	4.7	3,229	-2.6	8,298	3.9	1,043	32.2	7,147	-13.1	128,776	3.4

Appendix A-2 (contd.)

Victoria Sub-Division	Total Crimes No.	% Change	Federal Drugs No.	% Change	Municipal By-Laws No.	% Change	Other Federal No.	% Change	Provincial Statutes No.	% Change	Grand Total No.	% Change
Chemainus	499	2.5	13	30.0	56	55.6	8	-27.3	61	8.9	637	6.2
N. Cowich (ex Chem)	1,397	10.3	32	-13.5	142	21.4	3	-57.1	119	0.8	1,693	9.6
Nanaimo	7,381	-7.0	268	21.3	710	0.7	28	-20.0	404	33.8	8,791	-4.4
Sidney	1,102	34.4	28	-39.1	110	11.1	5	-16.7	70	11.1	1,315	27.2
North Saanich	476	53.1	14	7.7	49	157.9	4	ERR	73	143.3	616	65.1
Subtotal	10,855	0.4	355	8.6	1,067	9.3	48	-18.6	727	27.8	13,052	2.4
Courtenay Sub-Division												
Campbell River	3,628	2.1	182	-51.9	235	32.8	56	19.1	460	-39.9	4,561	-7.3
Comox	695	8.8	11	57.1	76	33.3	6	500.0	55	7.8	843	11.7
Courtenay	2,010	-5.8	47	-17.5	137	45.7	12	-7.7	141	-10.2	2,347	-4.4
Port Alberni	3,428	9.5	111	-5.9	430	92.0	11	-38.9	209	-32.1	4,189	10.3
Powell River	1,484	-4.1	39	-40.9	142	-15.0	8	-20.0	73	-13.1	1,746	-6.8
Parksville	838	19.9	16	77.8	4	ERR	10	-41.2	76	484.6	944	27.9
Port Hardy	875	59.7	77	266.7	52	1200.0	6	50.0	98	180.0	1,108	81.0
Subtotal	12,958	5.8	483	-26.4	1,076	48.8	109	-0.9	1,112	-21.3	15,738	3.9
TOTAL RCMP MUNICIPAL	194,920	0.9	6,368	-11.2	15,411	6.1	1,719	17.3	12,945	-14.2	231,363	-0.1
TOTAL RCMP PROVINCIAL	59,116	-4.6	2,594	-5.2	1,372	11.5	2,971	14.9	8,311	-9.6	74,364	-4.3
TOTAL OTHER AGENCIES	738	39.8	11	0.0	16	1500.0	41	-19.6	52	30.0	858	36.0
GRAND TOTAL	379,014	0.6	11,831	-6.9	22,595	8.2	5,535	11.3	23,431	-11.5	442,403	0.1

Appendix A-3. Offences per thousand population in 1984 and percent change over 1983

Independent Municipalities	Total Crimes No.	% Change	Federal Drugs No.	% Change	Municipal By-Laws No.	% Change	Other Federal No.	% Change	Provincial Statutes No.	% Change	Grand Total No.	% Change
Vancouver	164.9	-1.3	5.0	7.3	0.2	-5.8	1.0	-0.9	0.5	-50.9	171.6	-1.3
Victoria	221.6	1.3	3.3	-2.2	14.2	-2.6	2.2	66.4	3.9	93.6	245.2	2.1
Saanich	88.2	6.1	0.8	0.1	9.0	36.8	0.5	91.7	3.3	2.3	101.7	8.3
Central Saan.	77.2	3.1	1.2	37.7	20.8	-18.4	1.0	-52.8	4.5	62.9	104.8	-1.4
Esquimalt	135.2	19.7	4.7	-24.5	29.2	45.4	0.4	-63.4	4.7	-37.6	174.2	17.8
Oak Bay	83.8	27.8	0.5	61.3	16.1	56.7	0.7	ERR	5.6	6.5	106.6	31.0
Delta	100.1	-0.7	1.8	-6.2	11.2	10.5	1.1	-49.3	4.9	-16.8	119.2	-1.5
Matsqui	101.0	11.2	1.0	-7.5	7.8	-8.4	0.7	-42.1	5.5	59.5	116.0	10.3
New West.	237.4	13.1	2.1	-30.8	19.6	43.2	0.5	-14.7	4.8	66.2	264.4	14.9
West Van.	106.2	9.5	1.2	-34.9	18.4	1.2	0.3	-66.7	4.1	-17.0	130.2	6.0
Nelson	132.7	-20.2	3.4	82.7	20.0	24.0	1.4	11.4	8.6	-9.6	166.1	-14.8
Post Moody	109.4	-5.0	2.5	-37.2	14.0	-21.4	0.7	51.7	7.6	10.9	134.2	-7.0
Subtotal	148.5	1.5	3.4	1.4	6.9	11.9	1.0	-8.6	2.5	-1.6	162.3	1.8
RCMP Municipal												
Kelowna Sub-Division												
Kelowna	133.0	-12.3	3.7	1.0	11.8	-8.3	0.4	-67.6	4.5	-45.3	153.4	-13.7
Penticton	151.8	-11.8	5.0	-28.6	13.6	-9.3	3.3	263.1	10.9	-39.3	184.6	-13.3
Salmon Arm	113.0	-6.0	3.7	-29.0	6.7	39.6	0.6	-12.8	21.3	-12.1	145.3	-6.3
Vernon	201.1	-4.6	7.5	-29.6	8.2	-28.4	0.7	-63.0	12.7	-24.8	230.2	-8.5
Summerland	58.8	18.9	1.5	-33.9	1.4	-69.7	0.0	-100.0	8.1	-32.1	69.8	1.9
Revelstoke	123.2	10.5	4.2	25.9	6.8	-17.5	1.7	270.1	8.2	18.1	144.1	10.4
Coldstream	40.1	0.2	1.0	129.0	3.5	53.3	0.1		2.6	-58.6	47.4	-3.6
Subtotal	135.3	-8.3	4.2	-17.1	9.9	-11.1	1.0	-6.1	8.5	-32.1	158.9	-10.4

Appendix A-3 (contd.)

Kamloops Sub-Division	Total Crimes No.	% Change	Federal Drugs No.	% Change	Municipal By-Laws No.	% Change	Other Federal No.	% Change	Provincial Statutes No.	% Change	Grand Total No.	% Change
Kamloops	133.0	-7.8	5.6	-23.6	10.3	-10.7	0.7	-20.1	7.0	-30.0	156.6	-10.0
Merritt	155.2	-16.5	1.7	-40.3	5.0	-5.0	0.0	-100.0	6.3	13.5	168.2	-15.9
Williams Lake	231.6	-2.4	7.0	-56.3	8.1	1586.0	1.0	-48.0	18.7	3.0	266.4	-2.8
Subtotal	147.5	-7.5	5.5	-32.3	9.6	0.2	0.7	-33.0	8.4	-21.0	171.7	-9.1
Nelson Sub-Division												
Crabrook	130.5	-6.1	8.8	93.3	11.2	11.7	1.2	23.3	6.4	-6.6	158.2	-2.0
Kimberley	82.3	-19.3	3.7	-71.0	14.1	23.8	0.4	-76.9	12.4	-1.1	112.9	-19.6
Trail	117.1	-9.7	4.2	-1.9	7.6	-21.3	2.0	0.7	8.3	-26.7	139.2	-11.3
Castlegar	135.0	-11.3	3.9	7.5	13.4	-1.5	3.0	-36.6	20.7	-16.2	176.0	-11.5
Fernie	105.4	-42.0	4.5	7.0	10.8	58.1	0.5	-38.3	11.0	-10.5	132.2	34.4
Subtotal	117.7	-5.9	5.8	3.0	11.2	9.0	1.4	-23.6	10.5	-13.0	146.7	-5.3
Prince George Sub-Division												
Dawson Creek	222.8	-16.8	9.8	-48.8	12.5	-22.7	2.6	390.3	12.4	-13.4	259.3	-18.1
Fort St. John	198.9	-1.2	7.5	-37.1	10.3	-30.5	3.0	-29.9	10.6	-35.4	230.3	-7.4
Quesnel	172.3	-6.4	5.2	-54.4	21.3	11.2	0.7	-33.9	10.3	-14.1	209.7	-7.9
Prince George	161.3	0.6	6.0	12.3	16.1	23.8	0.6	-39.7	9.7	7.2	193.7	2.6
Mackenzie	134.7	-1.4	6.3	-12.2	14.2	36.5	0.7	-41.7	13.9	19.7	169.8	1.7
Subtotal	171.9	-3.2	6.4	-20.0	15.3	9.9	1.1	-19.3	10.3	-5.2	205.1	3.2

Appendix A-3 (contd.)

Prince Rupert Sub-Division	Total Crimes No.	% Change	Federal Drugs No.	% Change	Municipal By-Laws No.	% Change	Other Federal No.	% Change	Provincial Statutes No.	% Change	Grand Total No.	% Change
Kitimat	87.0	-8.4	4.3	23.2	11.9	-0.7	0.7	203.6	6.1	33.2	110.0	-4.6
Prince Rupert	199.7	-6.3	10.8	-16.2	23.2	20.0	6.3	522.5	16.6	1.8	256.5	-2.3
Terrace	197.2	-12.1	4.2	-56.1	4.6	19.4	1.6	-10.3	8.6	-48.5	216.1	-15.7
Subtotal	163.3	-8.4	7.0	-22.3	14.6	14.1	3.3	241.0	11.1	-12.0	199.3	-6.7
Lower Mainland Sub-Division												
Abbotsford	145.9	2.6	5.0	-14.1	15.4	23.9	0.5	-82.4	6.2	-29.3	173.0	0.6
Burnaby	149.6	-4.2	2.6	-15.1	1.2	608.2	2.7	34.7	1.5	0.5	157.6	-3.2
Chilliwack	127.2	-7.6	2.7	-18.0	6.2	10.4	1.9	273.0	2.7	55.4	140.7	-5.4
Coquitlam	151.5	11.6	2.3	8.8	2.3	-62.8	1.1	133.8	4.8	-20.3	162.0	7.6
Port Coquitlam	151.5	5.3	3.0	-5.7	2.6	-70.3	1.6	133.9	7.0	-21.8	165.6	0.2
Maple Ridge	158.8	6.1	7.5	22.1	14.8	-19.4	0.8	21.7	6.0	-33.6	188.0	2.2
Langley	220.4	6.7	4.9	-14.8	23.4	21.6	0.6	-81.0	12.4	-41.0	261.7	2.4
Langley Distr.	108.7	7.0	2.1	-40.2	13.5	15.7	1.4	-25.9	10.3	10.2	136.0	6.3
Mission	140.8	7.3	8.6	36.6	19.4	563.4	1.2	-13.5	23.2	3.2	193.2	17.6
NorVanCity	142.6	-3.6	3.8	41.4	23.3	-14.4	0.8	35.5	4.5	-22.8	174.9	-5.0
NorVanDist.	83.2	-6.3	2.0	33.1	12.9	-18.8	0.5	197.3	2.1	-55.2	100.7	-9.3
Richmond	104.4	-1.6	4.7	-11.2	11.8	11.0	1.6	99.7	3.2	-20.1	125.8	-0.9
Squamish	117.7	-13.4	7.7	42.8	21.3	-8.3	1.1	-36.1	8.7	-18.4	156.5	-11.5
Surrey	145.3	5.7	5.1	-3.0	12.3	9.0	0.3	-29.7	20.8	-22.4	183.6	1.5
White Rock	126.8	16.8	9.5	-46.1	22.1	-6.2	2.3	50.4	42.5	65.9	203.3	14.9
Pitt Meadows	3.0	2209.0	0.0	ERR	0.1	ERR	0.0	ERR	0.8	477.3	3.9	1391.3
Sub-Total	133.2	1.6	3.9	-5.4	10.1	0.9	1.3	28.3	8.7	-15.7	157.3	0.4

Appendix A-3 (contd.)

Victoria Sub-Division	Total Crimes No.	% Change	Federal Drugs No.	% Change	Municipal By-Laws No.	% Change	Other Federal No.	% Change	Provincial Statutes No.	% Change	Grand Total No.	% Change
Chemainus	83.2	2.7	2.2	30.3	9.3	55.9	1.3	-27.1	10.2	9.1	106.2	6.4
N Cowich (ex Cheman)	105.3	7.8	2.4	-15.5	10.7	18.5	0.2	-58.1	9.0	-1.5	127.6	7.0
Nanaimo	145.9	-8.7	5.3	18.9	14.0	-1.2	0.6	-21.5	8.0	31.2	173.8	-6.2
Sidney	124.6	28.4	3.2	-41.8	12.4	6.2	0.6	-20.4	7.9	6.2	148.7	21.5
North Saanich	72.6	47.8	2.1	4.0	7.5	149.0	0.6	ERR	11.1	134.9	94.0	59.5
Subtotal	127.3	-1.9	4.2	6.2	12.5	6.9	0.6	-20.4	8.5	24.9	153.1	0.1
Courtenay Sub-Division												
Campbell River	217.6	0.6	10.9	-52.6	14.1	30.7	3.4	17.3	27.6	-40.8	273.6	-8.7
Comox	101.9	6.8	1.6	54.3	11.1	30.9	0.9	489.2	8.1	5.9	123.6	9.6
Courtenay	201.4	-8.1	4.7	-19.6	13.7	42.1	1.2	-10.0	14.1	-12.4	235.2	-6.7
Port Alberni	177.1	10.6	5.7	-4.9	22.2	94.0	0.6	-38.2	10.8	-31.4	216.5	11.4
Powell River	111.5	-4.1	2.9	-40.9	10.7	-15.0	0.6	-20.0	5.5	-13.1	131.2	-6.9
Parksville	145.5	16.6	2.8	72.8	0.7	ERR	1.7	-42.8	13.2	468.4	163.9	24.4
Port Hardy	149.7	55.8	13.2	257.8	8.9	1168.4	1.0	46.4	16.8	173.2	189.6	76.6
Subtotal	166.7	4.8	6.2	-27.1	13.8	47.4	1.4	-1.8	14.3	-22.0	202.5	2.9
TOTAL RCMP MUN	139.1	-1.2	4.5	-13.1	11.0	3.9	1.2	14.8	9.2	-16.0	165.2	-2.1
TOTAL RCMP PROV	94.1	-5.5	4.1	-6.2	2.2	10.3	4.7	13.7	13.2	-10.6	118.4	-5.3
TOTAL OTHER AGE.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	132.2	-1.0	4.1	-8.3	7.9	6.5	1.9	9.6	8.2	-12.8	154.4	-1.4

Appendix A-4. British Columbia offence rate trends data (1977-1984)

Year	Population	Total Crimes No.	% Change	Other Federal No.	% Change	Provincial Statutes No.	% Change	Municipal By-Laws No.	% Change	All Offences No.	% Change
77	2,499,400	271,461	108.6	16,302	6.5	20,988	8.4	10,628	4.3	319,379	127.8
78	2,542,300	286,716	112.8	16,682	6.6	23,628	9.3	12,781	5.0	339,807	133.7
79	2,589,400	295,030	113.9	13,261	5.1	28,063	10.8	14,992	5.8	351,346	135.7
80	2,666,000	318,282	119.4	15,777	5.9	28,311	10.6	15,879	6.0	378,249	141.9
81	2,744,467	347,575	126.6	16,450	6.0	33,165	12.1	16,601	6.0	413,791	150.8
82	2,790,098	377,934	135.5	17,681	6.3	31,764	11.4	20,141	7.2	447,520	160.4
83	2,823,929	376,925	133.5	17,684	6.3	26,462	9.4	20,889	7.4	441,960	156.5
84	2,870,695	379,014	132.0	17,366	6.0	13,431	8.2	22,592	7.9	442,403	154.1

Appendix B-1. Crimes in 1984 and percent change over 1983

Independent Municipalities	Against Property No.	% Change	Against Persons No.	% Change	Other Crimes No.	% Change	Total No.	% Change
Vancouver	48,320	2.0	6,612	-8.8	14,568	-3.7	69,500	-0.4
Victoria	9,999	4.1	1,120	30.7	3,536	-7.5	14,655	2.6
Saanich	5,063	7.4	456	6.5	1,568	9.4	7,087	7.8
Central Saan.	620	2.0	35	2.9	247	12.8	902	4.8
Esquimalt	1,419	26.8	212	15.8	570	9.0	2,201	20.6
Oak Bay	993	31.3	46	15.0	363	17.1	1,402	26.8
Delta	4,981	-0.6	514	-2.5	2,073	-0.8	7,568	0.8
Matsqui	3,425	19.0	295	17.5	1,185	5.3	4,905	15.3
New West.	5,821	12.6	893	27.6	2,497	11.6	9,211	13.6
West Van.	2,641	7.0	146	-6.4	1,106	19.4	3,893	9.7
Nelson	740	-28.5	93	-6.1	405	-12.0	1,238	-22.3
Port Moody	996	1.8	193	0.0	489	-8.4	1,678	-1.6
Subtotal	85,018	4.0	10,615	-1.0	28,607	-0.7	124,240	2.5
RCMP Municipal								
Kelowna Sub-Division								
Kelowna	5,811	-5.2	573	-5.3	1,839	-26.2	8,223	-10.9
Penticton	2,393	-3.1	268	13.6	1,055	-27.3	3,716	-10.6
Salmon Arm	879	6.2	84	-20.0	335	-24.4	1,298	-5.7
Vernon	2,780	0.1	360	21.6	1,082	-13.3	4,222	-2.3
Summerland	316	16.2	33	120.0	108	14.9	457	19.9
Revelstoke	630	12.7	110	26.4	358	6.9	1,098	11.9
ColdStream	213	27.5	14	-71.4	61	-7.6	288	2.1
Subtotal	13,022	-1.3	1,442	3.5	4,838	-21.1	19,302	-6.9
Kamloops Sub-Division								
Kamloops	5,803	-8.3	658	8.8	2,134	-9.9	9,595	-7.6
Merritt	581	-9.1	74	0.0	277	-34.0	932	-17.7
Williams Lake	1,750	9.6	163	-7.4	531	-25.7	2,444	-1.8
Subtotal	8,134	-5.0	895	4.7	2,942	-16.0	11,971	-7.4
Nelson Sub-Division								
Cranbrook	1,374	-5.7	193	10.9	619	-6.8	2,186	-4.7
Kimberley	354	-25.6	61	27.1	191	-15.9	606	-19.3
Trail	564	-11.2	95	-5.0	395	-10.2	1,054	-10.3
Castlegar	577	-2.0	54	-28.9	308	-20.8	939	-10.9
Fernie	311	16.5	54	86.2	221	72.7	586	38.2
Subtotal	3,180	-7.1	457	7.0	1,734	-6.2	5,371	-5.8

Appendix B-1 (contd.)

Prince George Sub-Division	Against Property No.	% Change	Against Persons No.	% Change	Other Crimes No.	% Change	Total No.	% Change
Dawson Creek	1,554	-11.8	258	-12.5	698	-30.5	2,510	-18.6
Fort St. John	1,589	0.9	286	20.2	874	-16.0	2,749	-3.6
Quesnel	930	-1.2	185	7.6	390	-19.3	1,505	-5.7
Prince George	7,231	-7.0	279	18.8	3,069	23.0	11,179	1.5
Mackenzie	408	5.4	83	-17.0	295	-9.5	786	-3.3
Subtotal	11,712	-5.8	1,691	9.4	5,326	-0.4	18,729	-3.1
Prince Rupert Sub-Division								
Kitimat	580	-15.6	152	36.9	394	-11.7	1,126	-9.5
Prince Rupert	1,616	-8.6	473	4.9	1,301	-4.3	3,390	-5.3
Terrace	1,160	-23.0	230	-0.9	769	6.1	2,159	-12.4
Subtotal	3,356	-15.3	855	7.7	2,464	-2.6	6,675	-8.4
Lower Mainland Sub-Division								
Abbotsford	1,210	0.0	157	20.8	708	19.4	2,075	7.3
Burnaby	14,230	-1.1	1,030	-3.0	6,077	-3.7	21,337	-1.9
Chilliwack	3,552	-4.3	392	-1.3	1,454	-13.7	5,398	-6.8
Coquitlam	6,091	12.1	760	23.8	3,257	26.0	10,108	17.1
Port Coquitlam	2,235	-1.5	442	25.9	1,634	15.0	4,311	6.7
Maple Ridge	3,336	3.5	394	8.5	1,552	18.8	5,282	8.0
Langley	2,328	10.2	314	20.3	906	5.7	3,564	9.8
Langley Dist.	3,267	4.4	467	38.2	1,630	23.4	5,364	12.0
Mission	1,727	16.7	207	-4.6	1,043	5.5	2,977	10.8
NorVanCity	2,939	-4.6	392	18.4	1,600	-3.1	4,931	-2.6
NorVanDist	3,595	-2.9	290	-4.0	1,614	-11.1	5,499	-5.5
Richmond	7,241	2.3	719	6.7	2,747	-4.0	10,107	0.9
Squamish	673	-13.7	143	5.9	417	-14.9	1,233	-12.2
Surrey	16,331	14.2	1,697	5.8	6,491	5.3	24,519	11.1
White Rock	1,021	14.0	149	60.2	576	18.5	1,746	18.4
Pitt Meadows	18				6		24	
Subtotal	69,794	4.5	7,553	9.9	31,712	3.9	109,059	4.7

Appendix B-1 (contd.)

Victoria Sub-Division	Against Property No.	% Change	Against Persons No.	% Change	Other Crimes No.	% Change	Total No.	% Change
Chemainus	293	-8.2	72	105.7	134	0.8	499	2.5
N. Cowich (ex Chem)	763	11.9	113	15.3	521	7.2	1,397	10.3
Nanaimo	4,927	-9.5	561	27.5	1,893	-7.7	7,381	-7.0
Sidney	734	35.4	73	73.8	295	25.0	1,102	34.4
No. Saanich	291	39.2	27	170.0	158	71.7	476	53.1
Subtotal	7,008	-2.6	846	35.4	3,001	0.1	10,855	0.4
Courtenay Sub-Division								
Campbell River	1,982	6.6	337	9.4	1,309	-5.5	3,628	2.1
Comox	393	-2.2	49	11.4	253	31.1	695	8.8
Courtenay	1,256	-15.8	159	34.7	595	13.5	2,010	-5.8
Port Alberni	2,013	11.3	393	24.4	1,022	1.6	3,428	9.5
Powell River	951	5.7	108	-7.7	425	-19.8	1,484	-4.1
Parksville	513	42.5	58	26.1	267	-8.9	838	19.9
Port Hardy	509	73.1	101	146.3	265	24.4	875	59.7
Subtotal	7,617	7.1	1,205	21.7	4,136	-0.2	12,958	5.8
TOTAL RCMP MUNICIPAL	123,823	0.9	14,944	10.7	56,153	-1.5	194,920	0.9
TOTAL RCMP PROVINCIAL	34,894	-4.1	5,787	8.3	18,435	-8.7	59,116	-4.6
TOTAL OTHER AGENCIES	530	46.8	30	-9.1	178	32.8	738	39.8
GRAND TOTAL	244,265	1.3	31,376	6.0	103,373	-2.6	379,014	0.6

Appendix B-2. Crimes per thousand population in 1984 and percent change over 1983

Independent Municipalities	Against Property No.	% Change	Against Persons No.	% Change	Other Crimes No.	% Change	Total No.	% Change
Vancouver	114.7	1.1	15.7	-9.6	34.6	-4.6	164.9	-1.3
Victoria	151.2	2.8	16.9	29.0	53.5	-8.7	221.6	1.3
Saanich	63.0	5.7	5.7	4.9	19.5	7.7	88.2	6.1
Central Saan.	53.1	0.3	3.0	1.3	21.1	11.0	77.2	3.1
Esquimalt	87.2	25.9	13.0	15.0	35.0	8.2	135.2	19.7
Oak Bay	59.4	32.4	2.7	15.9	21.7	18.0	83.8	27.8
Delta	65.9	-0.5	6.8	-2.3	27.4	-0.6	100.1	-0.7
Matsqui	70.5	14.7	6.1	13.3	24.4	1.6	101.0	11.2
New West.	150.0	12.1	23.0	26.9	64.4	11.1	237.4	13.1
West Van.	72.0	6.9	4.0	-6.5	30.2	19.3	106.2	9.5
Nelson	79.3	-26.5	10.0	-3.4	43.4	-9.5	132.7	-20.2
Port Moody	65.0	-1.7	12.6	-3.5	31.9	-11.6	109.4	-5.0
Subtotal	101.6	3.0	12.7	-1.9	34.2	-1.7	148.5	1.5
RCMP Municipal								
Kelowna Sub-Division								
Kelowna	94.0	-6.7	9.3	-6.9	29.7	-27.4	133.0	-12.3
Penticton	97.8	-4.4	10.9	12.0	43.1	-28.3	151.8	-11.8
Salmon Arm	76.5	5.8	7.3	-20.2	29.2	-24.6	113.0	-6.1
Vernon	132.4	-2.2	17.2	18.8	51.5	-15.3	201.1	-4.6
Summerland	40.6	15.1	4.2	118.0	13.9	13.8	58.8	18.9
Revelstoke	70.7	11.2	12.3	24.8	40.2	5.5	123.2	10.5
ColdStream	29.7	25.2	2.0	-72.0	8.5	-9.3	40.1	0.2
Subtotal	91.2	-2.9	10.1	1.9	33.9	-22.3	135.3	-8.3
Kamloops Sub-Division								
Kamloops	89.8	-8.5	10.2	8.5	33.0	-10.2	133.0	-7.8
Merritt	96.7	-7.7	12.3	1.5	46.1	-33.0	155.2	-16.5
Williams Lake	165.8	8.8	15.4	-8.0	50.3	-26.2	231.6	-2.4
Subtotal	100.2	-5.2	11.0	4.5	36.2	-16.2	147.5	-7.5
Nelson Sub-Division								
Cranbrook	82.0	-7.0	11.5	9.4	37.0	-8.1	130.5	-6.1
Kimberley	48.1	-25.7	8.3	27.0	26.0	-15.9	82.3	-19.3
Trail	62.7	-10.5	10.6	-4.3	43.9	-9.6	117.1	-9.7
Castlegar	83.0	-2.5	7.8	-29.3	44.3	-21.1	135.0	-11.3
Fernie	55.9	19.7	9.7	91.3	39.8	77.4	105.4	42.0
Subtotal	69.7	-7.2	10.0	6.9	38.0	-6.3	117.7	-5.9

Appendix B-2 (contd.)

Prince George Sub-Division	Against Property No.	% Change	Against Persons No.	% Change	Other Crimes No.	% Change	Total No.	% Change
Dawson Creek	137.9	-10.5	22.9	-11.3	62.0	-29.5	222.8	-16.8
Fort St. John	115.0	3.5	20.7	23.3	63.3	-13.8	198.9	-1.2
Quesnel	106.5	-1.9	21.2	6.7	44.6	-19.9	172.3	-6.4
Prince George	104.5	-7.9	12.7	17.6	44.3	21.8	161.3	0.6
Mackenzie	69.9	7.5	14.2	-15.4	50.5	-7.7	134.7	-1.4
Subtotal	107.5	-5.9	15.5	9.3	48.9	-0.5	171.9	-3.2
Prince Rupert Sub-Division								
Kitimat	44.8	-14.6	11.7	38.6	30.4	-10.6	87.0	-8.4
Prince Rupert	95.2	-9.7	27.9	3.7	76.7	-5.3	199.7	-6.3
Terrace	105.9	-22.8	21.0	-0.6	70.2	6.4	197.2	-12.1
Subtotal	82.1	-15.3	20.9	7.7	60.3	-2.6	163.3	-8.4
Lower Mainland Sub-Division								
Abbotsford	85.1	-4.4	11.0	15.4	49.8	14.1	145.9	2.6
Burnaby	99.8	-3.4	7.2	-5.3	42.6	-5.9	149.6	-4.2
Chilliwack	83.7	-5.1	9.2	-2.1	34.3	-14.4	127.2	-7.6
Coquitlam	91.3	6.9	11.4	18.0	48.8	20.1	151.5	11.6
Port Coquitlam	78.5	-2.8	15.5	24.3	57.4	13.5	151.5	5.3
Maple Ridge	100.3	1.7	11.8	6.7	46.7	16.8	158.8	6.1
Langley	144.6	7.0	19.5	16.8	56.3	2.7	220.4	6.7
Langley Distr.	66.2	-0.2	9.5	32.0	33.0	17.9	108.7	7.0
Mission	81.7	13.0	9.8	-7.6	49.3	2.1	140.8	7.3
NorVanCity	85.0	-5.5	11.3	17.3	46.3	-4.1	142.6	-3.6
NorVanDistr.	54.4	-3.7	4.4	-4.8	24.4	-11.9	83.2	-6.3
Richmond	70.6	-0.2	7.0	4.0	26.8	-6.4	104.4	-1.6
Squamish	64.3	-14.8	13.7	4.5	39.8	-16.0	117.7	-13.4
Surrey	96.7	8.7	10.1	0.7	38.5	0.3	145.3	5.7
White Rock	74.1	12.5	10.8	58.1	41.8	17.1	126.8	16.8
Pitt Meadows	2.3	ERR	0.0	ERR	0.8	477.3	3.0	2209.0
Subtotal	85.3	1.4	9.2	6.7	38.7	0.8	133.2	1.6

Appendix B-2 (contd.)

Victoria Sub-Division	Against Property No.	% Change	Against Persons No.	% Change	Other Crimes No.	% Change	Total No.	% Change
Chemainus	48.8	-8.0	12.0	106.1	22.3	1.0	83.2	2.7
N Cowich (ex Cheman)	57.5	9.3	8.5	12.6	39.3	4.7	105.3	7.8
Nanaimo	97.4	-11.2	11.1	25.1	37.4	-9.4	145.9	-8.7
Sidney	83.0	29.4	8.3	66.1	33.4	19.5	124.6	28.4
North Saanich	44.4	34.4	4.1	160.7	24.1	65.8	72.6	47.8
Subtotal	82.2	-4.8	9.9	32.4	35.2	-2.1	127.3	-1.9
Courtenay Sub-Division								
Campbell River	118.9	5.0	20.2	7.7	78.5	-7.0	217.6	0.6
Comox	57.6	-4.0	7.2	9.4	37.1	28.7	101.9	6.8
Courtenay	125.9	-17.9	15.9	31.4	59.6	10.7	201.4	-8.1
Port Alberni	104.0	12.5	20.3	25.7	52.8	2.7	177.1	10.6
Powell River	71.5	5.6	8.1	-7.7	31.9	-19.8	111.5	-4.1
Parksville	89.0	38.5	10.1	22.6	46.3	-11.4	145.5	16.6
Port Hardy	87.1	68.9	17.3	140.4	45.3	21.4	149.7	55.8
Subtotal	98.0	6.9	15.5	20.6	53.2	-1.1	166.7	4.8
TOTAL RCMP MUN	88.4	-1.2	10.7	8.4	40.1	-3.6	139.1	-1.2
TOTAL RCMP PROV	55.5	-5.1	9.2	7.2	29.3	-9.7	94.1	-5.5
TOTAL OTHER AGENCIES	0		0		0		0	
GRAND TOTAL	85.2	-0.3	10.9	4.4	36.1	-4.1	132.2	-1.0

Appendix B-3. British Columbia crime rate trends data (1977-1984)

Year	Population	Against Property		Against Persons		Other Crimes		Total	
		No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change
77	2,499,400	166,410	66.6	21,181	8.5	83,870	33.6	271,461	108.6
78	2,542,300	178,314	70.1	22,165	8.7	86,237	33.9	286,716	112.8
79	2,589,400	180,255	69.6	24,630	9.5	90,145	34.8	295,030	113.9
80	2,666,000	196,279	73.6	27,581	10.3	94,422	35.4	318,282	119.4
81	2,744,467	217,181	79.1	29,213	10.6	101.191	36.9	347,575	126.6
82	2,790,098	237,410	85.1	31,787	11.4	108,737	39.0	377,934	135.5
83	2,823,929	241,163	85.4	29,594	10.5	106,168	37.6	376,925	133.5
84	2,870,695	244,265	85.1	31,376	10.9	103,373	36.0	379,014	132.0

Appendix B-4. Adults charged with crimes in British Columbia: rate trends data (1977-1984)

Year	Population	Against Property		Against Persons		Other Crimes		Total	
		No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change
77	1,816,400	18,260	10.1	5,593	3.1	11,699	6.4	35,552	19.6
78	1,867,000	20,617	11.0	5,779	3.1	11,557	6.2	37,953	20.3
79	1,918,200	20,444	10.7	6,098	3.2	12,198	6.4	38,740	20.2
80	1,991,100	22,276	11.2	6,918	3.5	13,282	6.7	42,476	21.3
81	2,065,400	24,745	12.0	6,854	3.3	13,257	6.5	44,956	21.8
82	2,114,200	26,721	12.6	6,575	3.1	12,071	5.7	45,367	21.5
83	2,150,600	26,121	12.1	6,860	3.2	11,323	5.3	44,304	20.6
84	2,190,300	25,760	11.8	7,839	3.6	9,795	4.5	43,394	19.8

Appendix B-5. Juveniles charged with crimes in British Columbia: rate trends data (1977-1984)

Year	Population	Against Property		Against Persons		Other Crimes		Total	
		No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change
77	683,000	8,139	11.9	488	0.7	1,439	2.1	10,066	14.7
78	675,400	10,000	14.8	538	0.8	1,689	2.5	12,227	18.1
79	671,100	5,865	8.7	334	0.5	1,050	1.6	7,249	10.8
80	674,900	9,595	14.2	580	0.9	1,905	2.8	12,080	17.9
81	675,800	10,816	15.9	562	0.8	1,841	2.7	13,219	19.5
82	675,900	9,206	13.6	467	0.7	1,159	1.7	10,832	16.0
83	673,300	10,708	15.9	506	0.8	1,220	1.8	12,434	18.5
84	680,400	8,955	13.2	572	0.8	1,190	1.7	10,717	15.8

Appendix B-6. Juveniles treated informally in British Columbia rate trends data (1977-1980)

Year	Population	Against Property		Against Persons		Other Crimes		Total	
		No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change
77	683,000	8,070	11.8	626	0.9	4,451	6.5	13,147	19.2
78	675,400	7,096	10.5	580	0.9	3,943	5.8	11,619	17.2
79	671,100	10,130	15.1	747	1.1	4,193	6.2	15,070	22.5
80	674,900	5,194	7.7	444	0.7	2,615	3.9	8,253	12.2
81	678,800	4,997	7.4	428	0.6	2,201	3.2	7,626	11.2
82	675,900	4,539	6.7	467	0.7	2,256	3.3	7,262	10.7
83	673,300	4,914	7.3	463	0.7	2,544	3.8	7,921	11.8
84	680,400	6,045	8.9	612	0.9	2,926	4.3	9,583	14.1

Appendix D-1. Traffic offences in 1984 and percent change over 1983

Location	Criminal Code		Provincial Statute		Traffic Offences	
Independent Municipalities	No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change
Vancouver	11,194	3.9	1,068	-10.5	229,237	10.7
Victoria	475	40.5	1,108	-21.8	26,047	11.5
Saanich	212	-1.4	663	-9.3	8,500	4.3
Central Saanich	24	-20.0	80	9.6	827	8.7
Esquimalt	114	0.0	88	-11.1	1,944	-29.6
Oak Bay	35	-7.9	98	0.0	933	-32.4
Delta	503	-7.0	946	1.0	19,175	4.6
Matsqui	192	-4.5	291	-4.9	11,714	-0.9
New Westminter	303	32.3	401	-2.7	12,042	-25.1
West Vancouver	369	23.0	592	6.3	9,555	-11.0
Nelson	57	3.6	130	9.2	617	10.8
Port Moody	366	-9.0	206	-5.5	3,372	-54.9
Subtotal	13,844	4.6	5,671	-7.9	323,959	5.0
RCMP Municipalities						
Kelowna Sub-Division						
Kelowna	609	17.3	1,516	48.9	10,079	-18.6
Penticton	214	-11.9	459	-5.4	5,583	13.7
Salmon Arm	145	-0.7	182	-4.7	2,530	-29.6
Vernon	328	-18.6	357	-18.7	2,915	-5.4
Summerland	33	-15.4	36	-18.2	904	11.6
Revelstoke EXT.	87	-12.1	171	46.2	838	26.2
ColdStream EXT.	16	-40.7	21	-25.0	906	112.2
Subtotal	1,432	-3.0	2,742	18.1	23,755	-8.2
Kamloops Sub-Division						
Kamloops	604	-21.5	1,061	-12.1	10,762	-12.7
Merritt	55	-19.1	190	52.0	509	64.2
Williams Lake	122	-44.3	312	15.1	1,420	8.0
Subtotal	781	-26.0	1,563	-2.5	12,691	-9.1

Appendix D-1 (contd.)

Nelson Sub-Division	Criminal Code No.	% Change	Provincial Statute No.	% Change	Traffic Offences No.	% Change
Cranbrook	169	-8.2	224	-42.6	2,152	-42.8
Kimberley	73	-27.0	54	-1.8	899	-36.2
Trail	82	-40.6	141	-8.4	328	13.5
Castlegar	60	-38.8	121	16.3	626	18.1
Fernie EXTEND.	139	110.6	66	46.7	506	-15.2
Subtotal	523	-10.8	606	-19.0	4,511	-31.5
Prince George Sub-Division						
Dawson Creek	254	-36.0	236	29.0	2,639	-6.6
Fort St. John	255	-24.3	318	-15.0	6,733	41.4
Quesnel	219	-21.2	203	41.0	1,048	-18.9
Prince George	1,239	-16.8	1,561	37.8	18,865	5.7
Mackenzie	53	-7.0	60	-25.9	783	0.8
Subtotal	2,020	-21.1	2,378	24.2	30,068	9.3
Prince Rupert Sub-Division						
Kitimat	73	-34.8	87	-20.9	989	-4.4
Prince Rupert	248	-19.0	277	-7.7	2,355	72.0
Terrace	172	-35.8	161	-0.6	1,465	-12.1
Subtotal	493	-28.1	525	-8.2	4,809	18.1
Lower Mainland Sub-Division						
Abbotsford	336	-19.2	362	-13.2	4,569	-41.8
Burnaby	736	-34.9	1,370	-20.2	36,158	3.8
Chilliwack Dist.	391	-1.3	632	-13.9	10,937	-5.2
Coquitlam	357	-3.5	870	-3.5	12,423	2.1
Port Coquitlam	177	-30.0	278	-15.8	2,620	-38.8
Maple Ridge	321	-2.7	423	58.4	12,115	5.3
Langley	365	-4.7	168	-48.0	3,269	-14.5
Langley Distr.	519	-1.1	362	-37.7	11,206	-27.1
Mission	385	-4.9	168	-45.1	6,994	8.1
NorVanCity	261	-6.1	707	8.4	13,253	2.6
NorVanDist	227	-13.4	675	-0.4	16,995	-16.7
Richmond	621	-23.2	1,975	3.2	27,788	-21.8
Squmish	243	12.5	157	-40.3	3,585	46.8
Surrey	1,331	7.0	2,382	-7.6	35,842	-12.8
White Rock	185	-26.9	288	2.1	1,393	-7.9
Pitt Meadows EXT.	0	ERR	0	ERR	2	100.0
Subtotal	6,455	-11.2	10,817	-9.4	199,149	-10.2

Appendix D-1 (contd.)

Victoria Sub-Division	Criminal Code No.	Criminal Code % Change	Provincial Statute No.	Provincial Statute % Change	Traffic Offences No.	Traffic Offences % Change
Chemainus	42	-38.2	103	6.2	1,608	-2.1
North Cowichan	81	52.8	176	-6.9	2,090	4.8
Nanaimo	698	-4.8	1,014	7.8	12,132	14.6
Sidney	42	-27.6	87	22.5	561	-28.3
North Saanich EXTEND	71	121.9	35	45.8	1,609	0.1
Subtotal	934	-1.1	1,415	7.0	18,000	8.3
Courtenay Sub-Division						
Campbell River	410	-41.6	414	35.3	5,762	-17.0
Comox	41	-6.8	94	-12.1	876	-13.8
Courtenay	117	-24.5	328	-3.5	2,206	-20.0
Port Alberni	209	-16.1	309	-16.7	2,635	-2.4
Powell River	192	-36.4	181	-2.7	1,744	-36.7
Parksville EXTEND	41	41.4	74	94.7	1,123	79.7
Port Hardy EXTEND	110	103.7	97	86.5	577	389.0
Subtotal	1,120	-27.0	1,497	6.9	14,923	-11.8
RCMP MUNICIPAL SUBTOTAL	13,758	-14.6	21,543	-1.3	307,906	-7.6
RCMP PROVINCIAL FORCE (RURAL DETACHMENTS)	5,974	-18.3	8,505	1.6	219,520	1.1
OTHER AGENCIES	14	-30.0	4	-33.3	386	-49.6
GRAND TOTAL	33,590	-8.4	35,723	-1.8	851,771	0.9

Appendix D-2. Persons charged with traffic offences in 1984 and percent change over 1983

Location	Criminal Code		Provincial Statute		Traffic Offences	
Independent Municipalities	No.	% Change	No.	% Change	No.	% Change
Vancouver	2,910	-0.3	926	1.4	117,765	4.4
Victoria	216	-24.7	70	-71.5	6,426	-5.4
Saanich	141	-0.7	224	-26.6	2,447	2.1
Central Saanich	20	-9.1	5	150.0	243	49.1
Esquimalt	115	0.9	71	-28.3	881	-35.6
Oak Bay	33	-8.3	7	16.7	232	-55.2
Delta	370	-14.2	327	-11.4	6,504	5.0
Matsqui	184	-3.7	66	0.0	3,884	-7.1
New Westminster	200	10.5	186	78.8	3,238	-41.4
West Vancouver	301	25.9	61	125.9	4,026	-12.1
Nelson	51	4.1	7	-46.2	151	16.2
Port Moody	345	-13.3	83	-27.2	2,006	-58.7
Subtotal	4,886	-2.5	2,033	-10.2	147,803	-1.1
RCMP Municipalities						
Kelowna Sub-Division						
Kelowna	530	16.0	361	6.8	3,085	-29.2
Penticton	169	14.2	63	-4.5	2,311	24.7
Salmon Arm	119	3.5	23	-36.1	1,012	-28.8
Vernon	266	-18.7	37	-39.3	1,330	23.8
Summerland	21	-36.4	2	-81.8	289	-19.0
Revelstoke EXTEND	71	4.4	24	166.7	38	-81.3
ColdStream EXTEND	18	0.0	4	0.0	322	140.3
Subtotal	1,194	2.4	514	-2.1	8,387	-10.1
Kamloops Sub-Division						
Kamloops	500	-16.8	102	-3.8	2,861	-21.7
Merritt	48	29.7	23	-30.3	205	10.2
Williams Lake	113	-17.5	21	-4.5	536	30.4
Subtotal	661	-14.7	146	-9.3	3,602	-15.3

Appendix D-2 (contd.)

Nelson Sub-Division	Criminal Code No.	% Change	Provincial Statute No.	% Change	Traffic Offences No.	% Change
Cranbrook	151	0.0	27	-67.9	944	-45.6
Kimberley	61	-30.7	7	-22.2	402	-32.6
Trail	59	-41.6	12	-7.7	44	-46.3
Castlegar	44	-37.1	10	-16.7	257	79.7
Fernie EXTEND	104	92.6	9	350.0	312	-22.2
Subtotal	419	-9.7	65	-45.8	1,959	-33.8
Prince George Sub-Division						
DawsonCreek	205	-25.2	45	-8.2	1,329	-17.1
Fort St. John	184	-33.3	49	-43.7	3,536	29.4
Quesnel	188	-18.3	29	163.6	439	-17.0
Prince George	922	-24.9	232	-16.8	6,866	-13.1
Mackenzie	29	-14.7	12	-7.7	329	-10.4
Subtotal	1,528	-25.1	367	-16.4	12,499	-4.8
Prince Rupert Sub-Division						
Kitimat	60	-9.1	7	16.7	350	-24.9
Prince Rupert	203	16.0	26	-39.5	1,085	83.9
Terrace	109	-16.2	26	44.4	390	-33.0
Subtotal	372	0.3	59	-11.9	1,825	11.4
Lower Mainland Sub-Division						
Abbotsford	271	-21.7	59	-11.9	824	-72.3
Burnaby	529	-26.4	142	-42.3	14,669	26.7
Chilliwack Dist.	303	-1.0	96	-2.0	2,437	-31.9
Coquitlam	227	-3.4	51	-33.8	2,213	-22.4
Port Coquitlam	115	-30.7	15	-31.8	521	-55.3
Maple Ridge	311	8.7	40	-4.8	4,967	16.3
Langley	114	-21.4	35	-53.9	1,506	24.9
Langley Dist.	192	-18.3	65	-44.4	3,517	-14.5
Mission	243	-14.4	39	-50.6	3,240	-33.5
NorVanCity	189	2.2	39	5.4	4,126	-6.5
NorVanDist.	156	-8.2	46	-13.2	4,914	-34.1
Richmond	511	-29.1	215	3.9	6,628	4.5
Squamish	167	5.7	11	-35.3	917	30.1
Surrey	993	9.6	302	-31.4	15,022	-6.9
White Rock	135	-28.9	16	-27.3	25	-16.7
Pitt Meadows EXTEND	0	ERR	0	ERR	0	ERR
Subtotal	4,456	-11.8	1,171	-26.8	65,526	-8.6

Appendix D-2 (contd.)

Victoria Sub-Division	Criminal Code No.	Criminal Code % Change	Provincial Statute No.	Provincial Statute % Change	Traffic Offences No.	Traffic Offences % Change
Chemainus	35	-30.0	14	-46.2	575	57.1
North Cowichan	60	62.2	12	-40.0	858	7.4
Nanaimo	543	-11.3	135	-23.7	3,769	-14.7
Sidney	37	-21.3	4	0.0	169	-45.0
North Saanich EXTEND	56	93.1	5	150.0	273	-30.4
Subtotal	731	5.7	170	-25.8	5,644	-10.2
Courtenay Sub-Division						
Campbell River	245	-37.2	92	142.1	2,771	3.9
Comox	35	-5.4	10	-37.5	550	-7.1
Courtenay	94	-27.7	33	-17.5	897	-23.0
Port Alberni	168	-2.3	21	-47.5	846	-5.5
Powell River	146	-33.6	22	-35.3	534	-22.7
Parksville EXTEND	18	28.6	6	-64.7	229	160.2
Port Hardy EXTEND	51	131.8	10	25.0	270	1,025.0
Subtotal	757	-23.1	194	0.5	6,097	-0.4
RCMP MUNICIPAL SUBTOTAL	10.118	-13.0	2,686	-19.4	105,539	-8.5
RCMP PROVINCIAL FORCE (RURAL DETACHMENTS)	4,279	-19.7	1,656	-5.6	79,322	-5.9
OTHER AGENCIES	8	-46.7	1	-80.0	352	-54.0
GRAND TOTAL	29,409	-12.2	9,062	-13.3	438,555	-4.8

Appendix E-1. Municipal police/population and selected police/caseload ratios by location

Agency	Population	Authorized[1] Strength	Population/[2] Police	Police/[3] Population	Crime/[4] Police	Traffic/[5] Police
Independent Mun.						
Vancouver	421,387	971	434	2.3	72	249
Victoria	66,128	144	459	2.2	102	192
Saanich	80,338	105	765	1.3	67	89
Central Saan.	11,680	13	898	1.1	69	72
Esquimalt	16,280	26	626	1.6	85	83
Oak Bay	16,731	23	727	1.4	61	46
Delta	75,614	119	635	1.6	64	173
Matsqui	48,569	62	783	1.3	79	197
New West.	38,794	94	413	2.4	98	136
West Van.	36,661	65	564	1.8	60	162
Nelson	9,332	16	583	1.7	77	50
Port Moody	15,333	25	613	1.7	67	158
Sub-total	836,847	1663	503	2.0	75	207

1 Number of sworn members as at December 31, 1984.
2 Number of citizens per member.
3 Number of members per 1000 citizens.
4 Number of 'Criminal Code' offences per member.
5 Number of traffic offences (federal, provincial and municipal; excluding parking offences) per member.
6 Note: RCMP strength figures for each municipality or detachment do not include management, administrative and operational support services provided by divisional and sub-divisional headquarters.
7 Municipalities of Coldsteam, Pitt Meadows and North Saanich are not included in the of municipal services since police strength data were not readily available. These municipalities are included in the RCMP provincial figures.

Appendix E-1 (contd.)

Agency	Population	Authorized Strength	Population/ police	Police/ Population	Crime/ Police	Traffic/ Police
RCMP Municipal[6,7]						
Kelowna	61,847	68	910	1.1	121	180
Penticton	24,479	27	907	1.1	138	232
Salmon Arm	11,490	12	957	1.0	108	238
Vernon	20,991	29	724	1.4	108	124
Summerland	7,775	6	1296	0.8	76	162
Revelstoke	8,911	17	524	1.9	5	65
Kamloops	64,601	87	742	1.3	99	143
Merritt	6,006	9	667	1.5	104	84
Williams Lake	10,553	16	660	1.5	153	116
Cranbrook	16,747	24	698	1.4	91	106
Kimberley	7,360	9	818	1.2	67	114
Trail	8,999	16	562	1.8	66	34
Castlegar	6,954	9	773	1.3	104	90
Fernie	8,734	15	582	2.7	13	47
Dawson Creek	11,265	19	593	1.7	132	165
Fort St. John	13,818	24	576	1.7	115	304
Quesnel	8,735	15	582	1.7	100	98
Prince George	69,293	109	636	1.6	103	199
Mackenzie	5,837	8	730	1.4	98	112
Kitimat	12,943	17	762	1.3	66	68
Prince Rupert	16,972	30	566	1.8	113	96
Terrace	10,949	19	576	1.7	114	95
Abbotsford	14,220	20	711	1.4	104	263
Burnaby	142,652	196	728	1.4	109	195
Chilliwack	42,433	50	849	1.2	108	239
Coquitlam	66,736	65	1027	1.0	156	210
Port Coquitlam	28,455	34	837	1.2	127	90
Maple Ridge	33,260	47	708	1.4	113	274
Langley City	16,096	19	847	1.2	187	200
Langley Distr.	49,334	59	836	1.2	91	205
Mission	21,140	32	661	1.5	93	236

Appendix E-1 (contd.)

Agency	Population	Authorized Strength	Population/ police	Police/ Population	Crime/ Police	Traffic/ Police
RCMP Municipal[6,7]						
North Van. City	34,588	49	706	1.4	101	290
North Van. Distr.	66,078	68	972	1.0	81	263
Richmond	102,573	128	801	1.2	84	237
Squamish	10,474	15	698	1.4	82	266
Surrey	168,801	194	870	1.1	126	204
White Rock	13,771	20	689	1.5	87	93
Chemainus	6,000	9	667	1.3	55	195
Duncan-N. Cowich.	13,272	11	1207	0.8	127	213
Nanaimo	50,582	75	674	1.5	98	185
Sidney	8,844	11	804	1.2	100	63
Campbell River	16,670	27	617	1.6	134	244
Comox	6,821	7	974	1.0	99	144
Courtney	9,978	12	831	1.2	168	221
Port Alberni	19,351	28	691	1.4	122	113
Powell River	13,310	18	739	1.4	82	118
Parksville	5,761	23	250	4.0	78	54
Port Hardy	5,845	10	584	1.3	108	78
Sub-total	1,379,129	1,812	761	1.3	108	189
RCMP PROVINCIAL (RURAL)	654,715	986	664	1.5	187	237
TOTAL PROVINCE	2,870,691	4,461	643	1.5	85	206